BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1858. NO. 22.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—each in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. 219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME time during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $50 for the return of said negro to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him. WM. WRIGHT.

Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 25, '57—4-tf

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington [redacted] and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.

All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to. L. F. BUNN.

Nov. 10.—50-3m-1-3m*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in Oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Spring Session begins January 13th.
December 4, 1857. 14-9t.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.
Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Dec. 3d, 1857 75-1w—14-3m

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country.

J. A. ROBESON.
Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., Jan. 8, 1858.—19-1m.
Weekly Herald copy 1m.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Bladen county, made at the late Fall Term thereof, the undersigned as Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Jonah D. Russ, to wit:

350 Acres of Land on the North East side of the Cape Fear River, about 36 miles above Wilmington, whereon the said Jonah D. Russ lately resided, 150 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, having thereon a good two-story Dwelling House. The dwelling is pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of River and Plantation.

Also, 350 Acres in different adjoining tracts, situated in the White Oak Swamp, about one mile from the River Plantation, with some improvements thereon. This tract is said to be equal in productiveness to any Swamp Lands in the State, and easily reclaimed.

Also, several other tracts of back Land, and convenient to the foregoing tracts, the whole constituting a desirable situation for farming, with convenient market facilities.

Terms—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory, with interest from date of purchasing.

K. McLEOD, C. & M. E.
December 18th 1857. 17-ts

SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE.

THE SUBCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A SECOND Hand Billiard Table. Apply to

SHARPSTEEN & CORNEHLSEN.
Jan. 15th, 1858. 20-1m

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE LOT AND STORE HOUSE in the town of Wilson, N. C., lately occupied by Sikes & Beaman, is now offered for sale. The premises are well suited for commercial business, and if not sold in a few months, will be offered at public sale. Terms made known on application to the undersigned. W. D. BOUNTREE, Trustee.
Jan 8, 1858 21-3t

SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will give steady employment and good wages to *TWO GOOD SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS.* Apply immediately, to the subscriber at White's Creek P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
Jan 15, 1858—21-3t A. K. CROMARTIE.

Wilmington, N. C., January 1st, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PRICE & JAMES, as Inspectors of Turpentine, has this day expired by limitation. We are now acting singly and distinct in our vocation, and request our former patrons to extend to each their business as heretofore. W. J. PRICE,
JNO. S. JAMES.
Jan. 1. 1858.—18-6t—97-3w.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED AGAINST HUNTing, or trespassing in any manner whatever on any of the Lands of the subscribers, lying in this county. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such trespassers.

JAS. H. MURPHY.
CHS. W. MURPHY.
ROB'T H. MURPHY.
New Hanover county, N. C., January 15, 1858. 20-3t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.

Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 4th inst., a negro boy named *LOVELESS.* Said boy goes by the name of *LOVE.* he is about 18 years of age, medium height, dark complected, spare built, stoops when walking, and a little bow-legged. He was hired to me by Washington Pridgeon, guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Jintz Pridgeon, on South River, where he is supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward of *TWENTY DOLLARS* for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him again.

JAMES M. LEWIS.
Brunswick county, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1858 20-3m*

MULLETS.

5 BBLS. OF PRIME, IN OAK BARRELS. LOW FOR CASH, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S,
Jan 15 No. 11 North Water street.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHRS. BENNET FLANNER and R. W. BROWN, from New York:

25 bags Green Rio COFFEE;
20 bbls. C. Yellow SUGAR;
50 boxes Dairy CHEESE;
10 do English do,
10 kegs Goshen BUTTER;
4 bbls. Elephant OIL. Low for cash.

Jan. 15. GEO. H. KELLEY.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States, that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES

of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of subscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.*

A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Sept'r 1, 1857.

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicant.

☞ A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited. Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 COURTLANDT STREET,
Dec. 18, 1857—16-2m New York.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENticated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, appointed minister resident of the United States to the republic of Guatemala; to be also minister resident of the United States to the republic of Honduras, pursuant to the 9th section of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States."

Fayette McMullin, of Virginia, governor of Washington Territory.

Abraham Rencher, of North Carolina, governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Alfred Cumming, of Missouri, governor of the Territory of Utah.

John Hartnett, of Missouri, secretary of the Territory of Utah.—*Union.*

FAYETTEVILLE COALFIELDS RAILROAD.—A Fayetteville correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:

"The Directors of the Western Railroad are pushing their work with as much dispatch as circumstances will allow. They have not relaxed their efforts, nor have they permitted the work to falter even in the gloomiest period of the panic. I learn that it is in contemplation during the week, for an agent to proceed North with a view to purchase iron, &c. There are some two hundred hands on the line of road under energetic contractors, who are making *the dirt fly.*"

GAS COMPANY IN TROUBLE.—In Baltimore a suit has been instituted against the gas company for retailing whiskey without license. It appears that the company fill the meters with whiskey in the winter to prevent freezing, and the party bringing the suit had to pay 30 cents for it. Hence the suit.

From the Nashville Union and American.

Sut Lovengood's Lizzards.

BY S—— L——, OF TENNESSEE.

$8—EIT DULLER REWARD.

This cash will be paide in korn or projuce to be kolected at or about nex kampmetin by ene wun what ketchis him, for the cacus of wun SUTTY LOVENGOOD ded ur alive an safely gin over to the kare of Passin John Bullin at Squire mack Junkins for a rasin ove the devill permiscously, discumfurth. the wimin powerful, and a skarin ove folks ginerally at the retail susix springs big meeting.

signed by me
JOHN BULLIN, the Passin

attested by
Jehu Wethoron.

I found written copies of the above highly intelligible and vindictive proclamation stuck up on every blacksmith shop, doggery and store door in the Frog Mountain range. Its bloodthirsty, vindictive spirit, its style, and, above all, its chirography, interested me to the extent of stealing one from a tree for preservation.

In a few days I found Sut in a good crowd in front of Capehart's small doggery, and, as he proved to be about "in tune," I read it to him. "Yes, George, that ar docymint am in yearnest, sartin. They dus want me powerful bad, but I spect eit dullers wont fetch me. I'll go myself fur fifty, planked down, ef yu'l go long an see me hev jestic. Lite, lite, ole feller, and let that roan ove yourn blow a little, an I'll splain this cussed afar what hes ruinated my karacter as a pius pusson in the sciety about here. Ye see, I went tu last year's big meetin at Ratil Snaix Springs, an wer sittin in a nice shady place conversin with a frien in the huckil berry thicket, when the fust thing I know'd I woke from a trance, what I'd been knocked inter by a four year old hickory stick in the han' of ole Passin Bullin, duru his alligator looking hide! an' he wur standing a straddle ove me, a foamin at the mouth an a preachin tu me about sartin sins an my wickedness ginerally. My poor frien wur gone, and I was glad ove it, for I thot he ment tu kill me with his club ef he failed tu preach me tu death, an I did'nt want her tu see me die.

"Who was the friend you speak of Sut?"

Nun ove yer bisnes—durn yer little ankshus picter! But I'll tell ye one thing George; that nite a neibor gal got an orful confounded stroppin from her mam with the stirrup lether ove a saddil, an ole Passin Bullin had et supper thar that nite; and what's wuss nor all, she cooked it fur him and begged him a trimblin and cryin not to tell on her, the durned, infurnel, hiperkritikal, potbellied, whiskey wasting old ground hog; but I paid im fur it all, ef I haint I will. I mean tu keep a payin ove him all the time. Well, at nex big meetin at Ratail Snaix, I wur on han' as a hat kerrier at kolecshun time, fur I had promised the old hog to cum an' be convarted jist tu keep him from killin me. I tuck a sete on the steps ove the pulpit, tu pruve I wur in yearnest. Ther wur a monstrous crowd in that grove, an ole Bullin wur a preachin to 'em at an orful rate—how the Hell Sarpents wud sarve em ef they didn't repent—how they'd crawl over em, rap thar tails round thar necks, poke thar tungs intu thar eyes, and blow inter thar years; an ef it wus a oman, how they'd quile in hur bussum, and try tu krawl down hur frock-string. An he hed em hot, hollerin an scared; the fact is, the thing was a working powerful. Now I'd kotch five big grey pot-bellied lizzards, and held em in a little narrer bag, what I made a purpes—thar tails all at the bottum, and packed as tite as a bundel ove sticks. So while he was a rarin onto his tip-toes, onbenones tu anybody I ontied my poke and put the mouth up under his britches leg and gin the tails a squeeze an a shake, when they all tuk up his bar leg, makin ove a noise sorter like squirrills climin a shell bark hickory. He stopped preachin an looked fur a moment like an ole sow dus when she heares you wistle fur the dogs. I gev a big groan an hilt my hed atween my knees. Then he commenced a slappin ove hisself with his own powerful, and squirmin ginerally, ef he'd jist cum onten a deg bed, ur hed slep on a pisant trail.—About this time wun ove my lizzards (scared and hurt, I spose, by all this rubbin and scratchin and slappin) poked his hed out atween the Passin's shut collar an his ole brown neck, tuck a peep at the circumstances and dodged back again. Ole Bullin's speech now cum to him; his eyes stickin out like two buckeyes flung again a mud wall, and his voice trimblin; ses he, "Brethering, take keer ove yersefs, the Hell Sarpints hev got me!"—Sum ove the wimmin fotch a painter yell, an a ramrod-legged doctor wat sot near me allowed it wur a clar case of Delicious Tremendjus, and I thot he wor rite, fur it wor tremendjus afore it wur dun with. Off went the claw-hammer cote, an he flung it ahind him like he wur gwine inter a fite, (he had no jacit on.) Nex he fotch his shut over his hed faster nur I got outen my pasted wun, an he flung it up in the air like he didn't care a durn of it kept on up forever, but it lodged intu a black jack.

I seed wun ov my lizzards a racin about over the big old dirty lookin shut, skared like the devil. Then he gin a sorter shake an a twist, an he cum outen his britches, an he tuck em by the bottom ov the legs an swung em round his hed a few times and then fotch em down cherwallup over the front ov the pulpit. You cud've hearn the smash a quarter ov a mile! Nigh unto about fifteen shortened biskits, a briled chickin with its legs crossed, a big dubil-bladed nife, a slab of terbaker, a pipe, some copper ore speciments, a heap ov broken glass, a cork, a sprinkil of whisky, and three ov my lizzards flew permiskusly all over that ar meetin ground, outen the upper ind ov the big flax britches. Wun ov the smartest ov my blue lizzards lit hed fust inter the bussum ov a fat oman, as big as a skinned hoss, and nigh onto as ugly, who sat thirty yards off a fannin herself with a tuckey tail, an smart tu the last, hit commenced runnin down.

So she was bound to faint, and did it fust rate; just flung her tuckey tail up in the ar, rolled down the hill, tangled her legs and garters in the top of a huckilberry bush, and wur thar all safe, fair and quiet when I left.

Now old Bullin hed nuthin left on him but a par of heavy low quartered shoes, short woolin socks, an eel skin garters to keep off the cramp, an his skeer wur a growin on him fast. He wur plum crazy, for he jist spit in his hand an leaped over the front ov the pulpit rite inter the middle ov the pius part ov the kongregation, kerdiff! an sot in tu gettin away. He run, or rather went in a lumberin gallop, heavy, like an ole gaggin hoss skared at a locomotive. When he jumped a bench he shook the yeath and his sef tu. The bonnets and fans cleared the way, an he hed a pufectly far track tu the woods. He weighed nigh onto three hundred, had a black stripe down his back like onto an ole bridil rein, an his belly looked about the size and culler ov a big beef paunch, and hit a shakin frum side to side. He leaned back from it like a little feller a totin of a big drum at muster, an I heard it slosh plum to whar I wur. Thar, wur cramp nots on his legs as big as warnuts, all over he minded me ov a crazy ole elephant what wer possessed by the devil, with hits years, snout and tushes sawed off, an rared up an a gwine on hits hind legs away frum emediate trouble an tribulation. He did the loudest an scariest an fussiest runnin I ever seed since Dad raced with the honnets, tu be no faster then it wur.—Well, he disappeared in the thicket, an ov all the noises ye ever hearn it wur in a circle ov two hundred feet or tharabouts—sum wimen screamin—they wur the skery wuns; sum larfin—they wus the wicked wuns; sum cryin—they wur the fool ones, (sorter ov the Lovengood stripe;) sum tryin tu get away or hide thar faces—they was the modest wuns; sum lookin arter ole Bullin—they wus the curious wuns; some haugin to thar bows—they was the sweet wuns; sum on thar knees with their eyes shet, but thar face turned the way the old mud turkil wus a runnin—they wus the deceitful wuns; sum duin nuthin—they wus the waitin wuns, an the most danjerous ov all em by a darned long site. I tuck a big skeer myself, arter a bibil about as big as brick, a discipline, an a book called a kataplism; a few rocks, an sich like fruit spattered onto the pulpit ni onto my hed; an as the Lovengoods, durn 'em! knows nothin but run when they git skared, I jist put out towards the swamp on the krick. As I started, a black bottle ov baldface smashed agin a tree forninst me. Sum durned fool perfessor dun this who hed more zeal than sence; fur I say thut eny man who'd waste a quart ov good whisky for the chance ov knockin a poor devil like me down with it, if the bottil was wuth nuthin, isn't as smart as ole Squire Mackmullin, an he shot hisself with a hoe handil, an hit warnt loaded at that. Well, you know, George, I orter run fast—jist look at these legs—I used em sum atween that meetin ground an the swamp, and they haint cotch me yet.

Ole Barbelly Bullin, (as they call him,) since his tribulation with the Hell sarpints haint preached but wunst, an then hed'nt a woman to hear him.

His text was, "naked I cum inter this wurld an I'm agwine outen it the same way, ef I'm spared till then." I'm told 'twar a powerful sarmint—it was hearn three miles. He proved that nakedness warn't much arter all, ef you take the right view ov the thing—that hell sarpints of all sizes wur skeery, cold and trubilsum—that it warnt to be expected of him, a poor, weak, frail weak wun of the dust to be sarpint or lizzard proof either; that wun small sarpint of the tribe ov milkizidick ruinated the wurld through an oman while he war beset with a barril full ov em. An sixteenthly and finally, that Sutty Lovengood is the biggest raskil, fool, and scarecrow ever hatched in the Frog Mountain range.

Now, George, that all may be so, but I want you tu tell ole Grownhog this for me—ef he'll let me alone I'll let him alone, an ef he don't, ef I don't lizzard him agin I wish I may be durn'd inter a poultice. Let's go tu the spring and mix a little ov it with this yere whisky (shaking his flask) afore you start. Mind, tell ole Barbelly what I said about another big skeer with—say a peck, or a peck an a half, of lizzards—try an skeer him ef you kin—good buy.

Trade of Russia and the United States.

We make the following extracts from an article in the Boston Post:

The trade of this country with Russia has varied at different periods. The average annual imports from Russia at the beginning of the century amounted to $1,300,000. From 1821 to 1833, they averaged nearly $2,500,000. From 1833 to 1843 the average was considerably less. From 1843 to 1855 there was an increased falling off, so that the average reached only about $1,000,000 a year. In 1855, owing to the war then in existence with the allied powers, the imports sank down to the unprecedented

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to usage, a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Evening of TUESDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1858, being the first Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, April 14th, 1858. Also, for the further purpose of adopting such measures for the organization of the party in this county as the meeting may deem proper and expedient.

A full attendance of Democrats is earnestly solicited.

The News from Europe.

The most important items is the growing ease in the money market, indicating that the violence of the storm has passed, although its effects still continue to be felt.

No matter how the sympathies of people in the United States or elsewhere may have leant as between the contending parties in India, the death of General Havelock will be regretted wherever manhood is respected, and patriotic gallantry held in admiration. He was a *man*, and his loss is a loss indeed. The news, so far, does not inform us whether the force under Windham, defeated by the Gwailor contingent was wholly or in part composed of Europeans. If it was, the ignominious defeat of a body of three thousand Europeans by any force of Hindoos, is an event without a parallel in Indian history—the *Afghan affair* being quite different, as the Afghans are not Hindoos. To be sure, Colin Campbell cut up the Gwailors, but still, the flight of Windham's division, with the loss of tents and baggage, is a severe humiliation.

Old Marshall Radetzky, the oldest and one of the first soldiers of Europe, to whom along with Schwartzenberg, the Austrian monarchy owed its salvation in 1848, has gone at last, at the age of ninety. When he fought the great battle of Novaria, which decided the fate of Italy, he was over eighty years of age.

Madame Rachel and Reschid Pacha, Prime Minister of Turkey, are also gone. Reschid Pacha is much eulogised by the English press. He was in advance of his country, but owes the favor he enjoyed *in* England to his English leanings. He was the pet of Sir Stratford Canning—now Lord Redcliff.

☞ The foreign papers contain obituary notices of General Havelock, Reschid Pacha, Marshal Radetzky, and Madamoiselle Rachel. General Havelock would have been sixty-three years of age on the next 5th of April. He had been in the army nearly forty years, and for over thirty of these in India. He had served in the Afghan war—the war against Persia, and in last and most notable of his services, he commanded the movable column sent out last Summer to operate against Nena Sahib. For his recent services, he had been made a general officer—had a pension of five thousand dollars per annum, and the title of Baronet conferred upon him. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

Madamoiselle Rachel was a Swiss, aged thirty-eight years. Rachel was only her given name—her family name being Felix. During the height of her popularity her income amounted to about eighty thousand dollars a year. She was of Jewish parentage, and the service *in extremis* as prescribed by the Jewish religion, was performed at her bed-side the day before she died.

Marshal Radetzky's service stretches away beyond and before the advent of the present historical era. He was born in Bohemia in 1766, ten years before the declaration of American Independence, and entered the Austrian Army in 1781, fully ten years before the French revolution. He fought against the Turks at the seige of Belgrade. He fought against the Republican French in Italy in 1799. He was present at Marengo, and at Austerlitz, though not in any important command.—He fought against Napoleon at Aspern, in June of 1809, where, for the first time Napoleon retreated from an open field. For his gallantry and ability here, Radetzky was made a Field-Marshall. At Wagram, fought on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July, 1809, Radetzky commanded the Austrian Cavalry, as he did also at the battle of Leipsic, fought October 18th, 1813. In 1831, he was made Commander-in-chief of Austrian, Italy. In 1848 he crushed the national movement led by Charles Albert of Sardinia. In a campaign of a week closing with the battle of Novara he closed the war. He was a brave soldier, an able general and a merciless ruler.

The Fayetteville Observer.

The *Observer* is mistaken in supposing that we took its reference to the United States and to North Carolina and to the rest of mankind to mean Wilmington. We did no such thing, nor did our article in which we dissented from the *Observer's* assertion that most of the old line Whigs who voted for Buchanan had passed through the Know Nothing order, contain anything leading to that inference. We expressed our doubts generally and remarked that here certainly the case was wholly different from what the *Observer* asserted it to be, and we yet believe that in this respect Wilmington is a fair illustration of the whole State. As to the three prominent instances outside of Wilmington, cited by us, we may be, and perhaps are mistaken in one. One of the gentlemen referred to, may have gone *slightly* into the order, but didn't stay there any time. The *Observer* when it sneers about our supposing the whole United States to mean Wilmington, should have recollected that so far from this, we individualized no case at all in Wilmington.—The *Observer* draws distinctions between what it calls "Old Line Whigs," and other people where no practical difference exists.

We turn to another matter. The *Observer* kindly informs us that slavery is already excluded from Central America. We thank it for its laudable zeal for the spread of useful knowledge, but confess that we gain nothing by being informed of a fact with which nearly every person is already familiar. But who supposes for a moment that the position of Central America is fixed, or its laws irreversable, or its population sufficient either in numbers or energy to resist any outside American influence brought to bear upon them with any considerable force? Who doubts that if Americanised from the southern portions of this confederacy, in the natural course of events, it would become a country of kindred institutions; or, on the other hand, if Eli Thayerised, that it would be permanently abolitionized. Walker did introduce slavery by law into Nicaragua, and only the want of men prevented his keeping it there, as the southern and south-western settlers did in Texas, a portion of Mexico, a country in which the job of abolitionizing had been done quite as effectually as in Central America.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—On Thursday last, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions elected Thos. J. Carr, Esq., to fill the office of Sheriff of said county, in place of J. D. Abernathy, deceased, until the next August election.

☞ Since it has been recommended to establish a National Foundry, it is perfectly remarkable the number of eligible sites for such purpose, that the ingenuity of members and Senators has discovered. Nearly every State has some "dearest spot on earth" to propose—precisely *the* place contemplated—fitted by nature expressly to meet the demand which the aforesaid provident dame Madam Nature foresaw would exist. If it were possible for a State to be erected on the top of the highest pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains, it is perfectly certain that the delegation representing that exalted sovereignty, would find a most eligible site for a National Foundry—with a fine fall of water—from the clouds—and every facility for getting things off, since it would be down-hill any way you might want to go.

Among the sites proposed, no doubt some of them will be recommended as very superior, although, in truth, possessing no claims of more practical value than those we have alluded to; and, perchance, some of these very sites may be chosen. We see that notice has been given of the intention to introduce bills into both houses for the establishment of a National Foundry in Deep River Valley. This location has only the advantages of climate, soil, mineral wealth, fuel, water-power, and means of conveyance, with excellent building materials, and perfect security from foreign attack. *But*—but it is in North Carolina, and will be overlooked for some point without one-half of its advantages.

There is a Pacific Railroad spirit in Congress. We ought not to be dependent upon a passage through foreign territory for the means of easy and rapid communication between the Atlantic and Pacific members of our confederacy. We ought to have a road to carry military aid to the Pacific in case of insurrection or invasion—*therefore*, say the advocates of a Pacific Road, Congress ought to give lands, money or something else to build or help to build a Railroad from *some* point in the Mississippi Valley to the shores of the Pacific.

There are plausible arguments made in favor of this project. It is urged as being necessary, expedient and constitutional. We admit that it is desirable to have the different portions of the Union connected together by routes within the national territory, but we do not admit that the presumed military necessity amounts to a railroad to be built by Uncle Sam.

Upon the whole, there appears to be a majority in Congress in favor of *a* Pacific Railroad; but *which?*—There are northern, middle, southern and intermediate routes. The valley of the Mississippi extends from the vicinity of the great lakes down to the Gulf of Mexico. The Pacific coast of the United States stretches through seventeen degrees of latitudes, commencing at 49 and running down to 32 degrees North. The Rocky Mountains, with their several passes, stretch between. From which point on the Mississippi shall the road start?—What country shall it traverse? Through what pass shall it run? At what point on the Pacific shall it erminate? Where the friends of the road, or of some road, find it impossible to agree upon a route, we think the prospect of any road is rather dubious.

☞ Surely Kansas and Kansas affairs have given occasion to more lies and false statements than any territory or population of the same size or number in the world. It is impossible—actually impossible—to place any sort of reliance upon any account from that section. The St. Louis Democrat, a Free Soil organ, is the great vehicle of these false statements. It is upon its asserted information that nearly all the telegraphic items in relation to Kansas are based. The people in the States have been agitated with news of blood and battle in Kansas, of which the inhabitants of the territory heard first through the press of some of the States.

The latest fuss is about the election held on the 4th instant, for members of the Legislature and State officers, in pursuance of the Lecompton Convention. Some days ago, the St. Louis Democrat stated upon the authority of Gov. Denver, that that election had gone for the Free Soilers. That they had elected their State officers and a majority of both houses. The Washington Star and the St. Louis Republican, both contradict this upon imformation later than that purporting to have been received by the Democrat. The Democrats—the friends of the Lecompton Convention have carried the election for State officers and secured a majority in one house and tied the other. There are many Southern men, and ourselves among the number, who entertain but slight hopes of Kansas being in effect a slave State, who would still rejoice at the occurrence of the result announced by the Star and Republican, as it would at least save us the humiliation of seeing such men as Gov. Robinson and "Jim Lane" in the Senate of the United States.

Moore's Creek.

What is to be done about it? Is the celebration to be abandoned, or is it to be kept up? These are the questions which it is full time to ask and answer. Barely a month—hardly that, indeed, remains between the date of the present writing and the anniversary of the battle. The times are hard, to be sure, but they ought not to be allowed to freeze out a movement begun and kept up so far with so much spirit. Who has the matter in hand? Who constitute the Committee? What steps have been taken or are to be taken? Let us decide at once, for if anything is to be done, there is surely no time to be lost.

The urgency of the occasion must excuse the urgent tone of our remarks. Fortunately, the special term of our Superior Court has brought a good many citizens of the county into our town, and thus offers an opportunity for consultation. We respectfully suggest that his Honor, the Mayor, call a meeting of the citizens of town at the Court House on to-morrow, Friday evening, the 29th inst.; and that all citizens of this and the neighboring counties now in Wilmington, be requested to attend and participate—be invited to lend the aid of their counsel and assistance. The call will be somewhat hurried, but the opportunity is favorable, and there is no time to be lost in coming to a decision one way or the other.—We would have stirred up the matter sooner, but that we much preferred to have the move proceed from some other quarter. As it is, we offer our suggestion for what it is worth. We ask that it may be promptly considered. The time is *very* short. The anniversary is near at hand.—*Daily Journal 28th inst.*

"WILMINGTONIANS ROBBED AT FERNANDINA."—An item with this caption is going the rounds of the papers. We are happy to say that none of our citizens were robbed at Fernandina. We understand that the two young men who represented themselves to have been robbed of ten thousand dollars at Fernandina, Florida, got on board the steamer Carolina at Smithville, on the trip of that boat from Wilmington to Fernandina, about the 11th or 12th of the present month. They gave their names as Harper, and stated that they came from Robeson county, about fifteen miles from Whiteville, the county of Columbus. We have heard details of the circumstances, and of the causes which induced suspicion to attach to some parties whose names we do not recollect, but the main cause was that one of the suspected parties had offered to pass counterfeit money on board the boat. There is something strange about the whole affair, so much so, that some persons, fully cognizant of all the attendant circumstances, entertain doubts on the subject—of this we cannot pretend to speak, and, indeed, we have heard of no object the young men could have had representing themselves robbed if they had not been so.

☞ The *Savannah Georgian* says that the Presidents of the Banks of that City have held a meeting and resolved to resume the payment of specie on the first day of June next, or at an earlier day, if they can obtain the co-operation of the Banks of Augusta and Charleston.

KANSAS—THE CONSTITUTION.—The *Washington Union* publishes the official vote of Kansas as taken on the Lecompton, on the 21st of December, 1857, as follows:

For the Constitution with slavery,	6,140
" " " without slavery	560
Majority for the Constitution with slavery,	5,840

The vote taken on the same Constitution on the 4th of January, 1858, by act of the Legislature, was 10,226 against the Constitution, 138 for it with slavery, and 24 against it without slavery. Some precincts had not sent in their returns.

WARSAW PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this road was held at Clinton, recently, [the *Independent* does not give the day,] when R. C. Holmes, Esq., was called to the Chair and E. L. Perkins, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Messrs. J. R. Beaman, Isaac Boykin, T. Bunting, W. A. Faison, B. Hargroves, P. Murphy and D. G. Morrisey, were elected directors for the ensuing year. The Treasurer has collected since the last annual meeting, in cash and notes, $2,513 22. Paid into the State Treasury $335 69, and for salaries and repairs $427 47. The amount of tolls for the year was $808 16.

A BIG CORN STALK.—A frightful looking cudgel has lain upon our table for some days past, having the appearance of a ferocious weapon of defence kept in anticipation of an attack, but upon being taken up and handled, it possesses as little weight as a distribution argument. It was presented to us by Mr. T. Gause, was grown upon the Sound in this county, and measures something like two inches and a half one way, and two inches the other way in diameter.

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—We notice in the Clinton *Independent* of the 19th inst., that Mr. Everett Peterson, of Sampson county, raised upon one acre of land last year, eighty bushels of Corn. Mr. P. reported the following plan of cultivation, which produced this large yeild, to the Sampson county Agricultural Fair:

The land was a coarse sandy soil of a blueish gray color. I beaded it up by throwing five furrows together, four feet and a half apart, about the first of April. I opened the beds two furrows deep, and put three hundred lbs. of guano in the furrows and covered it two inches deep; planted the corn eighteen inches a part.—The kind of corn planted was a large variegated corn. After it was planted I run the bar of the plough next to the corn, I then took a mixture of barn yard and stable manure of a very rough quality and strewed it in the furrows lightly, about enough to cover the bottom of each furrow. I then turned the wing of the plough to the corn and covered the manure up immediately. It was ploughed and hoed three times, and gathered about the first of October. All of which is respectfully submitted, with one bushel of the corn as a sample.

EVERETT PETERSON.

☞ The North Carolina *Presbyterian* of this week, states that the services in the Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, next Sabbath, will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, of Fayetteville, and those in the Church at Fayetteville, by the Rev. Mr. Grier, of Wilmington, the pastors having agreed to exchange pulpits on that day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate committee of foreign relations have agreed upon their report on Central American affairs, to be presented next Monday. It sustains generally the President's views on that subject, believes with him that Commodore Paulding exceeded his instructions in arresting the filibusters on the foreign soil of Nicaragua, and recommends an amendment of the neutrality laws, so that offenders, engaged in consummating their hostile plans against a country with which we are at peace may, when captured, be brought to trial instead of being released, as in the recent case of Gen. Walker and his followers. Such is said to be the substance of the report.

General Clarkson, the postmaster at Leavenworth City, was expected to arrive to-night, with the certified Lecompton constitution.

The President is not confined to his bed, as reported, but is suffering from the effects of a cold.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The special committee on public printing has authorized one of its members, Hon. George Taylor, to open a correspondence with the principal printers, paper manufacturers, engravers and bookbinders of the country, with a view to obtaining all practicable information on these subjects. Specimens of the congressional work are to be deposited with Messrs. Arthur & Co., of New York, for inspection. The committee propose either to establish a printing office or so to dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent on the meeting of every new Congress.

Mr. Stanton, the late acting Governor of Kansas, arrived here this morning.

Francis Tymany, of Missouri, has been appointed agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox agency.

The case of Isaac C. Brown vs. Joseph R. Shannon, an appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the State of Maryland, was dismissed by the Supreme Court to-day, for want of jurisdiction.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—According to the official documents, the necessary expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Washington Territory is nearly $1,500,000; and the total expenses unpaid in Oregon for similar purposes is $4,500,000; for maintaining the volunteer force in the former Territory, not including the pay of volunteers, $961,000; and in the latter Territory over $3,000,000.

The bill reported by Senator Douglas to-day, from the Senate committee on Territories, declares that Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects. It provides that the State shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, and such additional Representatives as the population may show they are entitled to according to the present ratio of representation, leaving the House to ascertain the number when the full returns of the census shall be received—presuming that the residue of the returns will be received by the time the bill shall become a law. So far as ascertained, the population is 136,461, with seven entire counties and part of another to be heard from.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The Picayune has Mexican dates to the 18th. The news is highly important. The capitol had been bombarded, wieh bloody fighting, for several days, in which over one hundred were killed and many wounded. The partizans of Santa Anna hold the citadel and San Domingo and San Augustine convents. A truce for one day was adopted. On the 17th a coalition was marching on the city, and civil war was inevitable.

Later from Mexico—More Revolt.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has arrived. The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly every State and town throughout the republic were pronouncing against Comonfort. The capital was in a state of siege. Comonfort had 2,000 troops and artillery. Governor Zuloago held the citadel and barracks. He had been taken prisoner by Comonfort, but released on his parole.

Gen. Zuloaga and Santa Anna were favored by various parties for the presidency.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

N. ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The news from Mexico indicates a deplorable condition of affairs. The whole country was in a state of complete anarchy and confusion. All the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital had been stopped by banditti and robbed.

The brigade of Gen. Zuloaga, which was the first that declared for the dictatorship, had pronounced against Comonfort. This brigade had possession of the citadels and barracks of San Augustine and San Domingo. Comonfort having been refused admittance into the latter barracks, assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery, and arrested Gen. Zuloaga, but afterwards he released him on parole. A portion of Zuloaga's brigade favor their commander for the Presidency, while others prefer Santa Anna.

On the 15th instant the San Augustine barracks were attacked by Comonfort's troops, but they were repulsed All the foreigners in the capital have hoisted the flag of their respective countries as a means of protection. Confusion reigns in the capital.

N. C. STATE BONDS.—We learn from the New York *Journal of Commerce* that on Saturday last $1,000 of North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds were sold at 96.—Virginia stocks sold the day before at 93—Tennessee at 87½, and Missouri at 84¼.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

No Intelligence of the Steamer Ariel—Bank of England Rates Further Reduced—Important from India—Death of Gen. Havelock—Defeat of British Troops—Death of Madame Rachel—Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining, &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer Europa arrived here this forenoon, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 9th inst. The Europa arrived out on the 2d, and the Anglo-Saxon on the 7th.

There is no intelligence of the steamer Ariel.

The steamer North Star arrived out at midnight on the 8th.

GENERAL NEWS.—The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount.

The launch of the Leviathan had been resumed and the ship was advancing at the rate of ten feet per day. There remained only sixty feet to overcome.

Financial affairs in England and on the Continent were improving. There had been several failures in Glasgow, including Messrs. W. & J. Wallace, with liabilities amounting to £250,000.

Later news from India brings the sad announcement of the death of General Havelock by dysentery.

General Windham's division had been defeated by the Gwalior mutineers, but the latter were subsequently beaten by Sir Colin Campbell.

Marshal Radetsky, Redschid Pacha and Madame Rachel, the celebrated actress, are dead.

The U. S. frigate Powhatan was at the Island of Madeira, December 30th.

The accounts from India say that Windham's division was lately cut up and retreated with the loss of all the tents of three regiments. Col. Campbell on learning of the disaster immediately quitted Lucknow, and on the 7th of December totally defeated the Gwalior mutineers, capturing their guns, baggage, etc.

The women and sick from Lucknow reached Allahabad in safety.

A loan for the East India Company is spoken of on the meeting of Parliament.

A still further reduction of bank rates is anticipated.

The Bank of Belgium has reduced the rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

A Madrid paper says that Spain will give no satisfaction to America for the El Dorado affair.

The marriage of the Prince of Prussia has been prolonged three months, owing to the King's continued illness.

The Bank of Prusia has reduced its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

The news from China is meagre. The attack on Canton had not taken place, but it was expected soon. It is said that France and Spain will make a demonstration against Cochin China.

Dates from Melbourne to the 17th of November and £200,000 of gold had reached England. An additional sum of £700,000 is known to be on the way. Business continued depressed.

Further Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Europa brings no tidings of the Ariel, the safety of which is now involved in serious doubt, from the fact that she was never regarded as a thorough sea-going vessel. She was built for the California trade, and scarcely capable of contending with the disastrous gales reported by the recent arrivals.

The general intelligence from Europe is the most important for several months, embracing India news, important financial and commercial intelligence and the decease of a number of prominent personages.

The European Times says the Indian news startled the whole country. Annexed is the official dispatch:

"MALTA, Jan. 6.—The steamer Carsdoc has arrived with important intelligence from India. Gen. Havelock died on the 25th November, of dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. On the 27th an affair took place near Cawnpore between Gen. Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated, with the total loss of the tents of the sixty-fourth, the eighty-second and eighty-eighth regiments, three thousand in number, which were entirely burned by the enemy. The sixty-fourth regiment is reported as nearly cut up."

A message received by the Governor-General from Sir Colin Campbell, on the 7th of December, contains an account of the previous action, fought by him, with the Gwalior contingent, near Cawnpore, in which the latter was totally defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks and the whole baggage of their forces. The British loss was insignificant. One officer only was killed, viz:—Lieut. Salmon. All the women, children, sick, &c., from Lucknow had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary contains a deeply interesting detailed account of the defense of Lucknow, being the official report of Brigadier English. The privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

The London Gazette, in reviewing the above news, says: "The Gwalior contingent is known to have been the most formidable body of troops in arms against the British government in India. It was a disciplined, effective force of 8,000 men, complete in organization and details. The blow which has been struck by Sir Colin Campbell has probably scattered this formidable force, on which the insurgents of Central India chiefly relied. The commander-in-chief will now be enabled to operate against the Oude insurgents, of whom he will doubtless give as good an account as he has of the Gwalior mutineers."

The papers contain extended obituary notices of Gens. Havelock, Radetzky, Reschid Pacha and Madame Rachel. The latter died at her estate of Cannes, aged thirty-eight. Shortly before her decease she divided her fortune equally between her children and her parents.—Her funeral took place at Paris on Saturday.

Field Marshal Radetzky, the Wellington of Austria, died at Milan on the fifth, of paralysis of the lungs, aged ninety. Reschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, died of apoplexy on the sixth. The Times says that in his death Turkey lost an able administrator—one who was capable of retrieveing her finances, extending her commerce, and whose high position made it easy for the cabinet to deal with the rival pretentions of European powers.

All hopes of the recovery of the King of Prussia had disappeared. He has lost his intellect, and rumor says he will abdicate in favor of Prince Frederick, as the latter is about to marry the Princess Royal of England.—She will, in the event of his abdication, become Queen of Prussia.

It is rumored that an Indian loan of six to eight millions will be proposed immediately on the assembling of Parliament.

The total bullion in the Bank of England is £12,113,000, and a reduction of the rate of interest to five per cent. is shortly anticipated. The London Times of the 9th says that choice paper is negotiated at 4½ a 5 per cent., and loans on government securities at 3 per cent. Consols had advanced 1 per cent. during the week. There were no failures in connection with the American trade, and few anywhere.

The continental advices were encouraging.

The produce markets in all directions were active, at higher prices. Cotton closed less buoyant, in consequence of Manchester not responding fully to the improvement at Liverpool.

Arrived at Liverpool on the 2d, ship Blue Wing, from Baltimore.

Important Despatches from Utah—Terrible Suffering of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The despatches received at the War Department from Col. Johnston, dated Nov. 30, confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of exen, though poor, had been saved to supply part rations six days of the week, and there was on hand enough of bacon for one day of the same period for seven months; also, flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Col. Cook's command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules.

Further advance toward Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which Capt. Marcy had been despatched to New Mexico, for their use early in spring, when the army, with a volunteer force 2,000 strong, will resume its march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and when the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness. They are in fine health, although some of the regiments are still suffering from frost bite.

Another letter from an officer of the army says that "the Mormons are afraid of mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers," and he fears that their leaders, and those who have no claim in the valley, will run away and require their deluded followers to destroy their property least it may benefit the army.

From the Liverpool Mercury of December 30.
Fearful Burning of the Sarah Sands.

We regret to announce a most fearful catastrophe by fire happening to the Sarah Sands, transport steamer, on her passage to India from Portsmouth, with the headquarters and a large portion of the men of the 54th regiment on board, whose preservation and that of the crew may be fairly considered one of the most marvellous on record, as may be inferred from the fact that the ship was burning furiously in a heavy gale of wind sixteen hours, the whole of her afterpart being burned out to a shell.

The Sarah Sands, an iron ship, upwards of 2,000 tons burthen, was chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India, and on the 16th of August she left Portsmouth for Calcutta, under the command of Capt. J. S. Castle, with a portion of the 54th regiment on board, including 21 sergeants, 15 corporals, 11 drummers, 306 rank and file, 8 women, 7 children, and a number of ladies. The voyage appears to have been favorable until the 11th of November, when the ship had reached lat. 14 S., long. 56 E. (upwards of 400 miles from the Mauritus.) About three o'clock in the afternoon of that day the troops berthed on the after or top deck noticed a smell of burning, which apparently proceeded from beneath them in the hold. The alarm was given to Capt. Castle, who at once ordered the after hold to be examined and to the astonishment, and indeed horror of all, the cargo stowed there proved to be on fire. It was stated that the bulk of the cargo consisted of government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up in the hope of getting at the seat of the fire, but in a short time the smoke became so dense as to defy any of the crew getting further into the hold, and filling the whole of the cabins with the suffocating effluvia, forced the ladies to seek relief on the quarter deck.

By this time the outbreak became general throughout the ship, and as a natural result much alarm was excited. There was no confusion, however, and every order was obeyed by the men with coolness and courage. The course of the ship was stopped. Colonel Moffet was seen in early consultation with Captain Castle, deciding upon measures for suppressing the flames, while the crew were actively employed in taking all sail in and bringing the ship before the wind. Others ran out lenths of hose from the fire engines, which were passed down to hands below, while hose was also put on to the donkey engine. It soon became apparent that all these exertions failed in checking the progress of the fire.—Col. Moffet, at the suggestion of the commander, directed his men to at once cast overboard all their ammunition, and in a short time they succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. The remainder of the powder in the port magazine, however, excited great apprehensions. Already had the afterpart of the ship become almost impenetrable from the dense smoke and heat which filled every portion of it. The Colonel appealed to his men for volunteers to attempt to rescue the contents of the magazine, now so threatened. Several brave fellows instantly came forward, and heroically succeeded in reaching the magazine and clearing it, with the exception, it is supposed, of one or two barrels. It was a truly hazardous work; several nearly lost their lives, having become over-powered with the smoke and heat, they fell, and when hauled up by ropes to the deck, they were senseless.

The flames soon afterwards burst up through the deck, and running along the various cabins, speedily set the whole on fire. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the ship was rolling and pitching. Captain Castle, perceiving the critical position of the ship, at once took measures for the safe lowering of the boats.—They were launched without the least accident, and the troops were mustered on deck. There was no rush to the boats, and the men complied with their officers' commands with as much order as on parade. The ladies, women and children were lowered into the port life boat, and she was directed to stand off until further orders.—All hands then turned to constructing rafts of spars. In a short time three were put together, and which would have been capable of saving a large portion of those on board. Capt. Castle succeeded in launching two overboard, and the third was left across the deck to be lowered at a moment's notice. In the meanwhile, the flames had made terrible progress. The whole of the cabins, saloons, &c., were one body of fire; and about nine o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and ignited the mizzen rigging. Through the forethought of Capt. Castle, in bringing the ship before the wind, the fire and smoke were swept sternways, but serious anxiety was felt lest the ship should pay off, and so render her destruction inevitable. Amidst this fearful suspense, a dreadful explosion took place, no doubt arising from one or two barrels left in the port magazine, which blew out the port-quarter.

All was consternation—the ship, from the main rigging to her stern, was in one general body of fire. Captain Castle still had hope, although he expressed his fears to the commanding officer of the troops that the ship would be lost. Providentially the bulkhead of the after part of the ship withstood the action of the flames. Here all efforts were concentrated to keep it cool. Party after party of the troops volunteered for the work, and so endeavored to prevent the fire making its way forward.—As it was several fell senseless from the suffocating influence of the smoke, and were dragged up apparently dead. With the greatest honor to the troops, they obeyed the directions of their officers with a calmness and energy which was almost astounding, and but for which the ship must have perished, and doubtless many of lives on board with her. For hours did this state of affairs continue. Although the men kept the fire at bay below, it gained the main rigging. Mr. Welch, the chief officer, with several of the soldiers, at once went aloft with wet blankets, and, after considerable peril and risk succeeded in extinguishing the flames. As it was, however, some of the yards were destroyed. Towards two o'clock the following morning the men had the satisfaction of seeing the fire diminishing, but it only had the effect of inducing them to continue their exertions with, if possible, a most double energy. The flames were gradually beaten back, and by daylight was accomplished their entire annihilation. It was not till then that the fearful havoc made by the fire was clearly ascertained. The after part of the ship was burnt out, merely its shell remaining; and now another fate threatened her.

The gale still prevailed, and the ship was rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, constantly shipping considerable water at the port quarter, which had been blown out by the explosion. She had 15 feet of water in the hold and active steps had to be taken to prevent her foundering. All the men were set to the pumps and bailing water out of the hold. Captain Castle, fearing the stern would fall out, got two hawsers under her bottom and made them taut; the next difficulty was to stop the water which was pouring in through the quarter. Spare sails and blankets were placed over the opening, and the leak was partially stopped. There was no abatement in the gale during the morning, and in every heave of the ship the water tanks in the hold, which had got loose, were dashed from one side to the other. The state of the ship and the continued severity of the weather, rendered the constant working of the pumps and the bailing imperative. It was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that the boat containing the women and children could be got alongside. They were got on board, and other boats which had been ordered off during the raging of the fire, returned, with the exception of the gig, which had been swamped during the night. The officer in charge of her, however, Mr. Wood, and the hands, were picked up by another boat. During the remainder of the day, the following night, and the succeeding day, the whole of the hands and troops were engaged in working the pumps and clearing the ship of the water. By the evening of the 13th the crew succeeded in securing the stern and getting steerage way on the ship. She had then drifted as far as long. 13 12 S. Capt. Castle then set all sail and bore up in the hope of making the Mauritus, and, to the joy of all on board, made that port in eight days, where her arrival and marvellous escape excited considerable sensation. The officers in command of the troops speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Castle during the trying occasion.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A gentleman from Leavenworth on the 20th inst. arrived here this evening. He reports having traveled from Weston Booneville with a messenger and bearer of dispatches from Gen. Calhoun to the members of the Cabinet at Washington. The tenor of these dispatches, as derived from the messenger, is, that Gen. Calhoun had rejected those of elections which were sent to Governor Denver, instead of to him, on the ground that they were not in accordance with the schedule of the Lecompton convention, and are consequently illegal and void. This gives the State officers to the democrats, with also a majority of one in council of the two houses.

Mr. Stover, a democratic member of the Legislature, had been shot while traveling in a stage between Wyandotte and Lawrence. He will probably die from the effects of the wound.

J. D. Henderson was still in custody at Lawrence.

Gen. Walker.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 26.—Gen. Walker's strictures on the government, made in his speech at Montgomery, are said to have been in good taste and spirit. At Selma he said that the secret of the opposition to his cause, and of the high-handed outrages committed against him and his men, was that the Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of slavery.

From the Philadelphia Press.
Spain and Mexico.

The latest European papers inform us that Spain does not want to avail herself of any co-national and friendly interference to settle her dispute with Mexico. Considering the state of the national finances of Spain, this is saucy work, and Queen Isabel may yet wear a *sombre* look, should her expedition end in defeat.

The condition of Spain, at this crisis, is what no friend of peace, morality, and liberty can contemplate without regret. One of the finest countries in Europe, rich in natural productions, favored with a beautiful climate, fortunate in the teeming fertility of her soil, and inhabited by a race of men capable of being raised to happiness by reason of their natural nobility of character, this country has sank into well-merited contempt among the nations, simply because for the last fifty years it has been badly governed.

"Strange that where nature loved to trace,
As if for gods, a dwelling place,
There Man, enamored of distress,
Should mar it into wilderness!"

The evils under which Spain so grievously suffers are not of recent origin or growth. They commenced in the last century, under the imbecile King, Charles IV., and his infamous wife, who raised Manuel Godoy from the lowest condition to the rank of Prince of the Peace.—This unprincipled man, ambitious and unscrupulous, was for many years the virtual ruler of Spain. It was part of his system to bring up the heir to the crown (the late Ferdinand VII.) in a state of ignorance, to surround him with profligates, to render him unfit to govern.—The vicious example of the Queen, coupled with her undisguised and unmitigated hatred of Ferdinand, which exhibited itself in open persecution and contempt, naturally tended to destroy all of good (and the quantity was small) which his mind possessed. But his situation excited deep sympathy in the heart of the Spanish nation, already shocked by the misconduct of his infamous mother, and irritated by the misgovernment of Godoy.

The invasion of the Peninsula by Napoleon, the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, the imprisonment of the Royal family, the usurpation of the Spanish Crown, nominally by Joseph Bonaparte, but actually by Napoleon, were either directly caused by the intrigues and treachery of Godoy, or sprung out of them. A contest ensued (from 1808 to 1814) which ended in the restoration of the deposed Princes, and the Prince of the Austrias ascended the throne of Spain, as Ferdinand VII. Never had man a better opportunity for regenerating a State. But, from 1814 to 1820, his entire career was to elevate the throne at the expense of the people. He perpetuated and multiplied abuses instead of reforming and removing them. He was a cold-blooded tyrant, capricious, cruel and ungrateful. The blood of the best men of Spain was plentifully shed upon an ignominious scaffold—their crime being that they loved their country.

At last the public mind revolted against the tyranny. A sudden revolution, in 1820, ended in Ferdinand's adoption of the Constitution, which promised to allow political rights to the people. On the very day when Ferdinand solemnly swore to stand by this Constitution, he secretly sent to Louis XVIII, at Paris, a protest against the acts which he executed in public. From that hour until his death, in 1833, every act of Ferdinand's tended to the recovery of his power as an absolute king. In this he was assisted by Russian gold and French bayonets. The result was as he desired. He was an autocrat indeed. Dearly was this power purchased, by the massacre or exile of the most enlightened Spaniards, the desolation of the towns and villages in the unhappy kingdom, the destruction of her internal and foreign trade, the total loss of her transatlantic colonies, and her degradation, in the scale of Europe, from a first-rate to a fourth-rate Power.

At his death in 1833, he bequeathed a civil war to Spain. On the birth of a Princess, in 1830, he issued a decree repealing the Salique law, and rendering the crown heriditary in the female line, in default of male heirs. Hence arose the contest between Don Carlos, next brother to Ferdinand, and Queen Christina, appointed Regent during the minority of her infant daughter. After a struggle, protracted during several years, the Carlists were annihilated, as a party, and Isabella was acknowledged as Queen *de facto*. The evil example of her mother must have had the very worst influence on the young Queen's mind. The intrigues of Louis Phillippe, touching what are called "The Spanish marriages," had the effect of increasing the young Queen's natural profligacy. Wedded to a creature alike defective in mind and person—she plunged into all varieties of vice, until her name became a by-word of scorn throughout Europe.

Leaving public affairs in the hands of corrupt men, and only interfering where caprice dictates, this queen has hitherto shown no regard for the national interests. Provided that she had money to fling away in extravagance after extravagance, and to bestow upon her numerous lovers, she cared for little else. Espartero, an honest minister whom she had exiled in 1843, she was compelled to recall in 1854. He is understood to have had a strong leaning for such a Government as the United States prosper under. But a sence of personal "loyalty" forbade him to make such a change. One great th

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

WARREN LODGE,
KENANSVILLE, Jan. 20th, 1858, A. L. 5858.

At a called meeting of Warren Lodge, No. 101, of Ancient York Masons, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to take from time to eternity, from the association of this Lodge, from the fraternity of Masonry, from the service of his country, from the bosom of his family, our dearly beloved and much esteemed brother, John D. Abernathy: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we have heard, with profound grief and sincere sorrow, of the death, in this place, on yesterday morning, of our beloved brother,

Resolved, That in the death of our highly esteemed and very worthy brother, the county of Duplin has been deprived of a model officer, his family of the kindest husband, father and friend; society in general of a most excellent citizen; the church to which he belonged, of a most exemplary member, and Masonry one of its purest and brightest lights.

Resolved, That we humbly bow, with all due Christian resignation, to this sad dispensation of Divine Providence; yet, as a heartfelt testimonial of our sorrow on this melancholy occasion, we will wear the usual badge of Masonic mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That in testimony of our sincere sympathy and condolence with the family and friends of our deceased brother, a select committee, consisting of brethren Owen R. Kenan, George W. Wallace, Wm. Farrior, John D. Stanford, and Jos. T. Rhodes, be appointed to communicate to them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Secretary of this Lodge, and that a copy of the same be transmitted by him to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a respectful request to publish them in their paper.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y., W. L.

The French Expedition Against China.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial says that the French will not act in concert with the English in the attack on Canton. The French ministerial organ confirms this by stating that the French Ambassador's orders are simply to demand reparation for the massacre of the Catholic missionaries, and if this is refused, to direct his armed forces upon Cochin China, where the assassinations commenced.

U. S. Steamer Shubrick.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The U. S. Steamer Shubrick, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, was at St. Thomas on the 6th inst. in distress and short of coal.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, J. In Southerland v. Whitaker, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Garrett v. Freeman, from Bertie; *venire de novo*. Also, in Hall v. Davis, in Equity, from Craven, declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree. Also, in Gardner v. Masters, in Equity, from Craven, declaring that there is no error in the declared order of the Court below. Also, in Wright v. Wright, in Equity, from Franklin, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Evans v. King, in Equity, from Bladen.

By BATTLE, J. In McEachin v. McRae, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Devane v. Larkins, in Equity, from New Hanover; demurrer overruled with costs. Also, in Hall v. Crawford, from Montgomery; *venire de novo*. Also, in Thomas v. Melville, from Onslow; *venire de novo*. Also, in Newell & Ewinson v. Taylor, in Equity, from New Hanover, directing the interlocutory order continuing the sequestration to be reserved. Also, in Fairly v. Priest, in Equity, from Richmond, declaring the plaintiff, as administrator, entitled to the property and to all necessary accounts.

Standard.

HORRIBLE.—Some three weeks ago, a man of the name of McNair was going the rounds of our streets begging for money, that he might go to San Francisco and have his body opened, in order to take therefrom two *live snakes*. This man was in Folsome some eight months before, and was relieved of a third snake he had in him, through some medicine given him by Dr. Higgins, but it so much reduced him as to cause the doctor to abandon the operation for fear of fatal consequences. The two yet remaining, one large and the other a small snake, who, by their continual movings and gnawings, make the life of the wretched man so irksome that he has resolved to undergo the operation of being opened, probably at the loss of life. He is a hearty eater, but is still emaciated. The larger of the two snakes generally remains in a stupefied state, unless hungry, when a bite causes the poor man to wince, while the little snake is very restless, and causes much more pain, being continually moving and nipping the flesh. How the snakes ever came in his body is a study for the curious; and how they are to be ejected therefrom is a study for the skillful surgeons who undertakes the job, for we deem it impossible to make the operation without costing the patient his *life*; but *life has few attractions for him.*

Folsom, Cal., Dis.

From the Washington Union.

The Purchase of United States Stocks by Secretary Cobb.

The following article, from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, a paper entirely neutral in politics, is inserted here as an act of simple justice to the distinguished head of the Treasury Department:

"In conversing upon the present condition of the United States treasury, and the issue of treasury notes, we not unfrequently hear the Secretary of the Treasury censured for purchasing in, during the panic, so large an amount of United States stocks.

"This censure, however, is invariably from superficial reasoners, or from political opponents. The large amounts purchased were from savings' banks, and had Mr. Cobb declined to purchase, or even delayed in negotiating for a lower price, the panic would have resulted in mobs, bloodshed, and a general breaking up of savings' banks, not only in this city, but throughout the country. We will not deny but that the honorable Secretary might have, by being penny wise and pound foolish, saved some four to six per cent. on about two millions; or, by refusing to purchase, the balance on hand would have been some two millions larger for a short time, but the consequences would have been these:

"1. Millions of loss and suffering by the poor and middle classes.

"2. A large depreciation in national credit.

"3. An augmented stagnation in labor, trade, and commerce.

"4. An increase of crime, the natural heir of distress and disappointment.

"5. By augmented stagnation in commerce, and a prolonged depression in business, the government would have lost more in revenue in 1858 than the total amount of stocks purchased during the panic.

"The determined fault-finder may sneer at the idea of all these consequences hanging upon the two millions of gold obtained from the sub-treasury on drafts given for the purchase of stocks. With such we have no space to reason; but let the unbiased look at the statistics of our savings' bank—the amount of deposits—the number of depositors—the class of people depositing—the amount of mortgages held as assets all of which in case of failures would have to be paid or foreclosed. Then let him but think of the state of public feeling, or public panic, pervading all classes at the time Mr. Cobb did that—the best act the government could do—and then if he can say it was not a wise act, *we* say we have no respect for him as a statesman, political economist, philanthropist, or Christian."

THE NEW YORK USURY LAWS.—There is a bill before the New York Legislature, of which the following is the substance:

Section 1. No grant, transfer, bond, note, bill of exchange, contract or agreement, for loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be void by reason of any paying or receiving or agreeing to pay such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon.

Sec. 2. That in all cases where the rate of interest is not mentioned, it shall be deemed and taken at the rate of 7 per cent.

Sec. 3. No more than 7 per cent. to be charged on any judgement renderd after date of rendition.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—An Irishman was murdered in Johnston county, N. C., a few days ago, by John J. Massey and Haywood Rains. They beat the unfortunate man to death with sticks, and gouged his eyes out! The murderers effected their escape. Whiskey was the cause of this bloody deed.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the New York Times, announcing the arrival of the U. S. steamer Minnesota, says:

Mr. Reade and suite are quartered on the ship. He was received very cordially by the authorities and the people here, and has been called upon by Lord Elgin, Sir John Bowring, Admiral Seymour, and other dignitaries. Numerous military honors have been showerd upon him; for awhile the amphitheatre formed by the mountains around Hong-Kong smoked like a battle field in consequence of powder burnt in his honor.

We understand that it is in contemplation at the War Department to despatch Lieut. General Scott to the Pacific coast with a view of arranging for military operations against the Mormons from that side. This important movement has not, however, at this time, been definitely decided on.

Capt. James McMcIntosh, United States navy, has received prepatory orders for the command of the home squadron, of which the steam-frigate Colorado, now in course of preparation for sea, will be the flag-ship.

Union.

ACCIDENT ON THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.—Edward Shaver, son of Mr. John I. Shaver, jumped from a platform car on the Western road, Tuesday evening last, while in rapid motion, and broke both bones of the left leg, between the ankle and the knee. The injury involved the rupture of an artery, and complicated the case; though it is gratifying to state that he is now doing well.—*Salisbury Watchman, 24th inst.*

RAIL ROAD TRACK BURNT.—We learn that from four to five hundred yards of the N. C. Railroad track was burnt near Smithfield, on Saturday night last. Supposed loss to Company $4,000 to $5,000. Thought by some to have been the work of an incendiary.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

A THIEF OUT.—On Friday night last Mr. T. L Pugh's Tailoring establishment was entered and severa. valuable articles taken, estimated to be worth $75.—Suspicion rests on a shoe-maker named James Jackson. He was missing next morning, and from some remarks made by him before leaving, it is believed that he has gone towards Robeson Co., N. C. He is quite a young man, aged about 19 or 20, will weigh 125 lbs., has long hair inclined to be dark, has full eyes and is waggish in his manners. He has a lock of white hair just over one ear. Any person arresting said Jackson and confining him jail, will be suitably rewarded by Mr. Pugh. Pass him around.—*Clinton Independent.*

THE BATTLE OF THE HAND ORGANS.—Quite an amusing controversy has been carried on of late in relation to hand organs, between a well-known lecturer and a Bank President, both residing in the same locality at Boston. It seems that the invalid wife of one of the parties has a penchant for this species of music, the strains having a soothing effect upon her nerves; therefore the itinerant musicians are well patronized, and make frequent calls at that house. On the contrary, a perverse influence is exerted upon an invalid in the neighbor's family. Party number two takes as much pains to drive the grinders away as number one does to retain them. One bribes them to go, and another fees them to stay, and between them the two grinders are reaping a rich harvest.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

PLANTING POTATOES.

400 BBLS. YELLOW PINK EYES POTATOES, such as we have been selling for the past three years. We can recommend them to Planters as a superior article—they come forward earlier than any other Seed Potatoes we have ever seen. For sale by KEITH & FLANNER.

Jan. 22, 1858 21-1m

Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Banner copy one month and forward bills to this office.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

HAIR RESTORER.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands, have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and purchase a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bald-headed bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.

Indianapolis Locomotive.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and by Druggists generally. [Jan. 26—119-2weod—22-2t

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer*,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!
A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—inf.

FEVER AND AGUE.

A CASE OF EIGHT MONTHS' STANDING CURED BY
BOERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.

MICHAEL KELLY No. 117 Seventh, near Grant street, Pittsburgh, says:

"Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a *cure* was guaranteed. After taking it for one week, I must say I was a sound man.—I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Diamond House, or R. Gothic Hall.

See advertisement. [Jan. 26.—119&21-1w.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW,

Will be held in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for governor. MANY DEMOCRATS.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 28th inst., by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. MARTIN SPELMAN, of New Hanover, to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Mr. William B. Spearman, of Bladen county.

In this County, on the 7th inst., by John T. Moore, Esq., Mr. WM. C. TINANT to Miss CATHARINE PRIDGEN, all of this County.

In Washington, N. C., on Thursday evening last, by Rev. T. Page Ricaud, Mr. JOSEPH MANN, of Hyde county, and Mrs. EMELINE ALLEN, all of that town.

At Mr. Dent's Hotel, in Louisburg, on Sunday the 20th ult., by Rev. Wm. Closs, Rev. L. S. BURKHEAD, of the N. C. Conference, and Miss SUSAN UTLEY, of Chapel Hill.

In Richlands, Onslow co., on the 21st inst., by W D Humphrey, Esq., Mr. HARVEY COX, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Ritty Gregory, all of the above county.

In this county, on the 21st inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. LUDWIG VOLLERS, to Miss MARY E. WOODCOCK.

DIED.

In this town, this morning, at 3 o'clock, of Scarlet fever, ARCHIBALD, son of Alex. MacRae, Jr., aged 4 years and 4½ months.

Near Smithville, N. C., on the 22d inst., Mrs. JANE DOSHER, consort of the late Arthur Dosher, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Georgetown, S. C., papers please copy.

At Greensborough, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARY SHOBER, wife of Charles E. Shober, Esq., and eldest daughter of the Hon. John A. Gilmer.

In Greensborough, on Monday morning, Jan. 8th, Mrs. ABIA SWAIM, wife of Lyndon Swaim, in the 50th year of her age.

In the vicinity Fayetteville, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, HUGH GILMORE, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

In Cumberland county, on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. HUGH McPHERSON, aged 61 years.

In Bertie Co., on the 9th ult., Mrs. MARGARET W. NORFLEET, relict of Thomas F. Norfleet, dec'd, in the 65th year of her age.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1857.

Joseph J. Lippitt, vs. A. C. Evans & Bro. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or the conditional judgment heretofore rendered, will be made absolete, and the property condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
Jan 29, 1858 22-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, his STOCK OF GOODS at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, N. C., on very easy and accommodating terms, which will be made known on day of sale. The sale will continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of. The Subscriber also offers for sale or rent his Store-house and Lots at Harrell's Store. J. H. SPEARMAN.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-2t

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th of February, we, the Building Committee, will let out to the lowest bidder, the building of a *NEW CHURCH* at Riley's Creek. Plans and specifications will on that day be exhibited at the Church; and any one wishing to undertake such a contract, and others in any way interested, are respectfully requested to attend.

JOEL HINES,
HENRY TAYLOR, } *Committee.*
G. J. MOORE,

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-3t

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE UNION REFORM SOCIETY on *THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT*, at Union Academy, New Hanover county. All persons who reside within twenty miles of said Academy, are requested to attend; and especially all stockholders, as there will be business of importance transacted respecting the government of the slave population.

Jan. 22d, 1858 22-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, December Term, 1857.

ORDERED BY THE COURT THAT THE NEXT TERM of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Second Monday of March next, shall continue for two weeks. Test,

SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Jan. 12th, 1858 107-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.
June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS ON OUR BOOKS, previous to the 1st January, are now due, and we would respectfully ask those owing the same to come forward and settle without delay. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL,

Jan. 15. No. 34 N. Water st.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that they will continue to keep up a general assortment of merchandise, consisting, in part, of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., in fact every article that is usually kept in a general retail Store and suitable for town or country trade, all of which they will sell low for CASH, or on short time to prompt paying Customers. ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

Jan. 15, 1858.

FLOUR AND PEAS.

300 BBLS. FLOUR—different brands;
50 bbls. Nova Scotia Planting Potatoes;
1,000 bushels best Seed Peas. In store and for sale in lots to suit by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

PLANTING POTATOES.

100 BUSHELS PRIME PLANTING AND EATING Potatoes, per Brig Anglo Saxon. For sale by

Jan. 23. WILLARD & CURTIS.

WHISKEY—WHISKEY.

100 BBLS. MAGNOLIA WHISKEY;
50 do. Walter's Tuscaloosa do.;
50 do. Old North State White do. Just received per Schr. Araminta and for sale by W. H. McKOY.

January 23d, 1858

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

PLANTING POTATOES.

600 BARRELS PLANTING POTATOES, JUST LANding from Brig Northman, (very choice.) For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 65	@	1 75
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	9	@	9¼
good mid'g	10	@	10¼
mid. fair to fair	.00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	00	@	75
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz	12½	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, Fast	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	5 75	@	6 00
Superfine	5 25	@	5 50
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,			65 00
5 tons and over, "			64 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	55	@	57
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 20
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	3	@	3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	90
N. River	75	@	80
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	5 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	30	@	35
N. Orleans	50	@	55
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 50
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 30
do. in order	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 15	@	1 50
do. No. 3	0 90	@	1 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut		@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	80	@	1 00
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	75
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams			14 @ 15
Middlings			12 @ 12½
Shoulders			11½ @ 12
Hog round			12 @ 12½
Western Bacon, Middlings			11 @ 11½
Shoulders			10 @ 10½
N. C. Lard			12 @ 12½
West'n do			12 @ 12½
Butter			25 @ 28
Cheese			11 @ 11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess			17 50 @ 18 00
Clear do			00 00 @ 20 00
Family do			00 00 @ 17 00
Butt			00 00 @ 17 00
Prime			00 00 @ 00 00
Beef, Mess			16 00 @ 17 00
do. Fulton Market			00 00 @ 00 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live			15 @ 25
do. dead			25 @ 30
Turkeys, live			75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.			12½ @ 15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs			1 75 @ 2 50
Mutton			1 75 @ 2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.			30 @ 35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground			85 @ 1 00
do. fine			1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico			8½ @ 9
New Orleans			00 @ 00
Muscovado			8½ @ 10
Loaf & crush'd			12 @ 12½
C. Yellow			10 @ 10½
Granulated			11 @ 12
SOAP, ℔ lb.			5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract			4 50 @ 5 75
Common			2 25 @ 2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.			16 00 @ 18 00
R. O. Hhd.			12 00 @ 25 00
Ash Head'g			0 00 @ 13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping			0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime			7 00 @ 8 00
do. inferior to ordinary			4 00 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.			10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common			18 @ 20
Medium			25 @ 30
Fine			45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.			17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin do	25	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine do	00	00 @ 55
Flour do	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 16
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	30 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—The market has ruled quite active for this article since our last review, and with favorable news from other markets, on Monday prices went up 10 cents on all qualities—closing firm at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. We note a steady demand for distilling purposes, and also a few shippers in market, and parcels are taken on arrival at quotations. The operations for the week ended this morning are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1858.

☞ *We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.*

The Public Lands.

In regard to the public lands in the new States and Territories, or, indeed, in any of the States, where they lie in any quantities, there are some considerations to which we think it proper to call attention. In the first instance, they are the property of the General Government, acquired either by cession from some of the original members of the confederacy, as in the case of the Southwest and Northwest Territories East of the Mississippi, or by purchase from foreign powers, as in the case of the immense tract West of that river, and known as Louisiana, acquired from France, or in the more recent instance of our acquisitions from Mexico. In either or any of these cases, the title to these lands is vested in the General Government as fully as is the title to the custom house in Wilmington, or the fortifications at Oak Island. There are no restrictions in the deed of cession, nor are any asserted to exist in the treaties with foreign powers, beyond or outside of the requirements of the Constitution.

Thus, then, these lands are property—Government property—to be managed and disposed of as property.—With regard to this management or disposal, there are certain things to be considered: First, the equitable principle that all property should bear its fair proportion of public burdens. North Carolina has the power to tax every dollar's worth of property within her borders, unless where she voluntarily waives that right.—Suppose, however, that it were otherwise—suppose that a large portion of her soil was owned by a non-resident proprietor, and that that soil—that property—was exempted from her power of taxation—not bound to bear any part of the burdens of her government, or contribute anything to the development of her resources.—Would that be exactly fair? Would not North Carolina have reason to complain? Now, that is precisely the position of the States and Territories in which the public land lies. The General Government is an owner of property in these States and Territories—so far as the action of these States or Territories goes, it is a foreign proprietor. Its property is not subject to the otherwise sovereign power of taxation. Yet, that property must be benefitted by the organized governments for the support of which the property of all other proprietors is taxed—its must be enhanced in value by the public improvements deemed necessary for the development of the resources of the State or Territory. Since the power to tax does not legally vest in the local government, the appeal is to the sense of justice of the untaxable proprietor, in plain terms, to Congress. Minnesota, for instance, has organized a State Government, and goes to work to make her improvements. She taxes Bill Jones and John Smith, private property-holders, for all the purposes of Government—public works included. She comes to one great, public property-holder, Mr. Uncle Sam. There is his property within the limits of her sovereignty. *That* she cannot touch, and yet he will receive as large a proportionate benefit as either Smith or Jones. She passes her law and *compels* Smith and Jones. She goes to Congress and *asks* Uncle Sam, a property-holder in Minnesota, through whose lands Minnesota Improvements will pass, to do his share as well as Jones and Smith. It appears to us that there is an equitable claim upon Uncle Sam as an *honest* property-holder, to bear his due share without shirking.—That he should do so is the *principle* contended for in all the land bills.

The second consideration is one of *policy*—the "prudent proprietorship" policy. In defence of this policy, it is contended that, waiving the question of justice and equity altogether, the Congress of the United States, acting as the proprietor of the public lands, proceeds strictly in accordance with the rules of "prudent proprietorship" in granting lands in alternate sections for works which bring the whole remainder into market, and enable them to be disposed of at prices which yield a larger and prompter return in revenue than could have been realized from all, had such grants not been made, and such works not been constructed. This is purely a question of policy, and it is reasonable to suppose that the General Government, like nearly every Government, gets gouged considerably at times, as she would be even if she did not try the experiment. We think the policy has sometimes been a bad one,—sometimes a good one. It always costs the Government more for everything than it would do a private corporation, while it costs a corporation more than it would do a private business man. We do not wonder, therefore, if at times, Messrs. Smith and Jones have driven pretty hard bargains with Uncle Samuel.

Thus far with reference to the duty and the policy of the General Government as a land-holder—a possessor of property within the bounds of organized local governments. We come now to her constitutional obligations to the States, of which she is the creature,—the agent; by whom she was called into being,—from whom she derives all her powers, and outside of, or beyond whose grant she possesses no power whatsoever, while within that grant her powers are clear and indisputable. The constitution of the United States distinctly lays down the rule that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. It is also certain that Congress can pass no law contrary to, or unauthorized by, the grant of limited powers made by the constitution. Where would Congress find in the constitution any authority to pass a law for taking money out of the Federal Treasury for purpose of distributing it among the States? The General Government was not erected for any such purpose. What function of the General Government is to be promoted by taking money out of the Treasury and distributing or giving it away? None. Then Congress has no right to appropriate any money in the Treasury for any such purpose, because such purpose is foreign to the intention, and beyond the scope of the powers conferred by the constitution.

Upon the whole, the once favorite hobby of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was found to be too easily run off its legs to allow it to be useful in a long journey. Not even the popularity—the *prestige*—the tact or the abilities of Mr. Clay himself, could keep the spavined jade on the track. It was too plain for argument that there was no one branch of the delegated powers of Congress under which appropriations could be made, to take money out of the Federal Treasury for no Federal object, direct or implied. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was virtually abandoned as untenable. Some folks suddenly woke up one morning with a new revelation.—They would not ask for the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. They would simplify the matter and get around the constitution at the same time by asking for the lands themselves! Immense discovery! Profound constitutional acumen! Pitiful jugglery! Shallow subterfuge! And some of these Columbuses of the constitutional and financial world call themselves Democrats!

What do the public lands represent, and how were they acquired? Were not the lands West of the Mississippi—the lands of the Louisiana purchase—bought primarily with money from the United States Treasury, appropriated by Congress? And farther, has not money been taken out of the same Treasury by Congressional appropriation and paid to the Indian tribes for the extinction of their titles? Is not money constantly taken out of the Federal Treasury for the survey and protection of these lands? Now, is it not the hight of absurdity to say, that although it is unconstitutional for Congress to levy taxes, collect revenue, and appropriate money for purposes not contemplated in the grant of power made by the States to the Federal Government, it can still take this same money, buy and manage lands and give them away in a manner equally at variance with the intent and meaning of the Federal compact.—Of course the same reasoning will apply to the more recent purchase from Mexico.

But it is said that, after all, the public lands are no longer a source of profit to the Federal Treasury. This may be so—we rather think it is correct. But neither is the Post Office Department a source of profit. On the contrary, it is an annual charge. But who will argue that, therefore, the revenues of the department should be dsstributed among the States, while its expenses remain a burden to be defrayed by taxation? Suppose we distribute the lands, or give warrants for them to the States, which is about the same thing, the cost of their acquisition *has* fallen on the Federal Treasury—the expenses of their protection and management must continue to fall upon it, and money must be raised by taxes upon the articles we consume sufficient to meet these expenses, to do which the proceeds of the lands themselves will be no longer applicable.

The latest avatar—the freshest revelation of the advocates of distribution in North Carolina, is the letter of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., addressed to Wm. F. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecomb county, in which letter Mr. McRae states that, "having *no* political aspirations to gratify—having voluntarily yielded an honorable office into the hands of the administration, and being altogether desirous of *devoting myself entirely to my profession*, I am enabled to communicate with you [Mr. Dancy] in entire frankness and sincerity." Although attacking in this letter the position of the Democratic party of North Carolina, Mr. McRae seems now to think that the natural and inevitable result of his course—a result which must have been foreseen, compels him to take the stump, and *have* political aspirations. Surely, when Mr. McRae wrote this letter, he must have expected that it would elicit strong animadversions from the Democratic press of the State, although he now throws himself back upon this inevitable fact to justify or excuse his taking the stump—we are compelled to think as a candidate. We leave this matter to be explained as best it can—we have no merely personal censures to pass—we have no merely personal attacks to make; we simply state the facts as they exist. Mr. McRae has announced that he is to take the stump, commencing next week at Goldsboro', assigning as a reason, the necessity of defending himself from the attacks of a portion of the press—attacks which his own course invited, if it did not provoke.

While Mr. McRae occupies this position on one hand, let us turn to another portion of his letter, and another part of the field. Towards the close of that letter, he says:—"For my own part, I wish some practical farmer, a Democrat, would take this issue in hand, and appeal to the people upon it." Now, while papers from one quarter bring us the announcement of Mr. McRae's appointments, those from another bring us tidings of Mr. Walter F. Leake, the "practical farmer," having actually "taken the matter in hand," and appealed to the people of Anson upon it, in a speech recently delivered by him at Wadesboro'. These be queer things to plain men—they look rather like there being political aspirations somewhere. They do *not* look like that disinterested missionary zeal that seeks the good of the human race without fee or reward. Our disinterested political philanthropists—our self-forgetting propagandists of disorganization are not so plenty as some folks would persuade themselves, and try to persuade others.

But let this go for what it is worth. Let us turn to the subject-matter we have in hand. Let us examine the new proposition brought forward by Mr. McRae, on the grounds of expediency or plausibility. We have already discussed the relations of the General Government, as a landed proprietor, to the organized communities within whose civil jurisdiction the public lands lie—we have considered the "prudent proprietorship" policy—we have discussed the right of the General Government, or of Congress, to make appropriations of money or donations of property for purposes neither within the letter nor spirit of any of the powers conferred upon it by its creators, the States. Setting all these considerations aside for the moment, let us proceed to examine the plausibility of Mr. McRae's scheme, which we give in his own words, as follows:

> What then do I propose? I propose that Congress shall withdraw all the public lands in the Territories from sale for ten years; to issue land warrants in sections and quarter sections, &c., to the governors of the several States according to their federal population, for two hundred millions or thereabouts, the number still remaining undisposed of in the land States, perhaps two hundred and fifty millions—which warrants will be subject to sale like the soldiers' land warrants, and located when sold by the purchaser. This plan will get rid of the difficulty about one sovereign holding domain in the limits of another, and about the taxation of these lands by the States in which they lie, for the title will remain in the general government till the location.
>
> The Treasurers of the several States will hold the warrants in market, and no new officer will be needed. By this means immigration will be confined to the States, and our population prevented from scattering over the wilderness. Thus the necessity of expensive territorial governments will be avoided. The larger expenses of the Department of the Interior may be reduced; and what is of vital importance to us, the present near equilibrium of the Senate will not be disturbed by the continued introduction of free States.
>
> If it be said that so much land thrown into the market will become worthless, I reply such is not our experience. The soldiers' land warrants always commanded fair prices, and sold readily. I do not remember the precise amount sold in about five years, it could not have been much below one hundred millions, and during the same time railroad companies were selling largely; and the general government also. I think about twenty-seven millions of acres were sold in two years of Mr. Pierce's administration; at this rate, it would not require ten years to sell the whole. Besides, no State would be disposed to sacrifice its warrants, for if they could not be sold at fair prices, they could be held as a fund to meet the States' indebtedness, and thus the credit of the State would be preserved and her bonds kept at par; while at least enough could be sold from year to year to make a valuable sinking fund.
>
> The government will still have left twelve hundred millions of acres in the Territories to meet any exigency, and long before this is exhausted we shall probably have acquired as much more.
>
> By such a distribution I calculate North Carolina would receive from twelve to fifteen millions of acres. This sold at even a dollar an acre will yield enough to pay her debt, to double her school fund, and then allow for extension of railroads three or four millions of dollars.

This, then, is the new scheme, planned to get rid of still another difficulty, that about one sovereign holding domain in the limits of another, and about the taxation of these lands by the States in which they lie. All this is to be avoided by keeping the title in the General Government until they are located.

How many expedients the distributionists are forced to resort to to get rid of difficulties! First, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was brought forward, but abandoned as untenable—there was a slight "difficulty" to be got rid of—that difficulty existed in the constitution, and under some shape or other the same difficulty interferes with all the adroit schemes that have been launched. Then came the scheme of dividing the lands—divesting the United States and investing the separate States. We think we have shown that this scheme was equally objectionable with the other, and, besides, an additional and practical "difficulty" was discovered, that to get rid of which, Mr. McRae brings forward his new bounty land-warrant scheme. Somehow, these "difficulties" remind us of the old sailor's account of the "little diffickilty" that the Bengal tiger had with the black cook of the Indiaman on board which he came as a passenger. "He had a little diffickilty with the cook," said Jack. "How was that?" asked the Middy. "Why, you see," replied Jack, "the tiger seemed to be a sort of pet with all hands but the nigger cook, and rather liked being taken notice of, but the cook he couldn't stand—he alway got mad when cookee came near his cage. Cookee *did* want to scrape acquaintance monstrous bad, for all that; so, one day, whe thought the Bengal looked particular quiet and good humored, he opened a hole on top of his cage, and poked something down to him on the end of a spit or something, leaning with his head at the hole.—Quicker nor lightnin old Bengal clapped his paws on the back of the nigger's neck, where it joins his head, and tore the head right off the body, which tumbled back on the deck dead. That was the diffickilty the tiger had with the cook." The "difficulties" in the way of the distributionists are equally fatal. Indeed, Mr. McRae's expedient to avoid this last difficulty, throws him back upon another even more serious. It throws him back upon the position of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; for if the title remains in the U. States until the location, then it is United States property that is sold, it is United States money that is received without legal appropriation made or any Federal object promoted.

Say that there are two hundred and fifty millions of acres of public lands unsold in the States—does it thence follow that these lands can all be sold for the sum of one dollar per acre. The experience of the General Government justifies no such assumption, nor does it justify the assumption that one half even could be realized.

There is such a thing as graduating the price of the public lands, according to the system now in operation, the wisdom of which has been endorsed by every President who has remarked upon it at all. Lands in the market for a certain number of years and unsaleable are offered at 75 cents per acre; still longer in the market, they are offered at 50 cents; longer again, at 25 cents; and finally at 12½ cents. For years past the number of dollars received into the Federal Treasury for lands has not more than half equalled the number of acres of land actually sold. It is said that land-warrants sell well. So they do. At least they sell, but these warrants are for any portion of the public domain not pre-empted or otherwise taken up. They are for the pick and choice of all the lands in the States or territories.—But suppose that, instead of being thus, they were for the lands as they come: say that warrants are issued for two hundred and fifty millions of acres, for all the lands within the borders of the present States, a few millions *might* be sold at something like eighty cents an acre, but after awhile—after the pick and choice had been taken, there would be a coming down from the magnificent figures of sanguine speculators. It is easy to talk about two hundred and fifty millions being sold in time to pay our debts and build our railroads: But it is not so easy to prove that it can be done. This is actually more public land than has been sold—given away, or otherwise disposed of since the formation of the government. We are asked to look at the rate according to which lands have been taken up during the last few years of extravagant speculation. We *do* look, and we *do* see and feel the results of this mania—the country *has* felt it. Long years must elapse before any considerable demand can be expected to arise. If we wait for *that* to build our railroads or pay our debts, Lord help the creditors, say we. How much would the late crisis have been intensified had any such scheme been in operation!"

In 1853 the Secretary of the Treasury stated the cost of the public lands up to that date at $74,957,879 38, money paid out of the Federal Treasury directly for the purchase and management of these lands, and this has since been augmented by the sum of ten millions to Mexico for the Gadsden purchase. This does not include anything for territorial governments or military protection. The interest on this sum is over five millions of dollars, exceeding greatly the nett annual average realized from this source. If these lands or their proceeds are given away, it will just amount to a tax on the Federal Treasury for no renumeration and for no purpose authorized by or contemplated in the grant of powers made by the States.

Let us look at the thing in the light of history. At the time when the original States, or what had been colonies, achieved their independence, *their* claim to *all* the lands within their bounds was never once called in question. If Virginia, North Carolina and other States ceded lands then useless to themselves, it was their own voluntary act—an act of patriotism certainly—for the purpose of strengthening the confederacy. An act the very opposite of that so furiously advocated by some men of the present day. The new States do not claim for themselves what was assumed as an inherent sovereign right by all the original States, the right of ownership or taxing power over all the lands within their sovereignty, but they ask that the Federal proprietor of lands shall do like any other proprietor—hence the great outcry raised.

We by no means assent to the tone of depreciation of their own State adopted by the distributionists. North Carolinians are, per capita, richer than Illinoisans. The credit of North Carolina stands higher to-day than that of Illinois, and her ratio of taxation is less. She has not been stimulated into speculative extravagances by the illusive prospects of sudden gain. Her resources are great, and she will develope them without being a pensioner of the Federal Government, at the cost of tariff exactions, calculated to increase the real evil under which she labors—that of commercial dependence upon the North. If her population has increased in a less rapid ratio, it has not arisen from the want of public lands, but from her different and more limited basis of labor. The slave labor of the South is restricted within the limits of natural increase, and no healthy superstructure can be raised disproportioned to the basis upon which it is expected to stand, But is she less virtuous or less happy? Who will assert it? We would not change her condition to-day with that of the boasted North-West.

We might comment upon the inconsistent course of politicians claiming affinity with the Democratic party, and yet affiliating with its most bitter opponents, in their efforts to sow dissention in its ranks, by the advocacy of a policy which that party has over and again denounced as unconstitutional. We might point to the position of the treasury, which renders such a scheme at the present time simply ridiculous, and its advocacy available for no end but that of agitation for personal advancement, but we prefer to argue the question upon its own merits, appealing solely to the judgements of our readers.

"North Carolina Bank Notes Not Received Here."

A gentleman recently arrived here from the North, via Baltimore, the Chesapeake Bay, Norfolk and Portsmouth, informs us that the above announcement stares every passenger in the face who goes to procure his ticket at the ticket-office on board the steamer "North Carolina," of the Bay Line. The line has certainly a right to refuse uncurrent money if it chooses, but why this insulting placard—this contumelious discrimination against North Carolina alone of all the States in the Union? That in a boat named after the State, this tacit insult to every North Carolinian should be so ostentatiously paraded, is surely strange.

We like the Bay route—we have ever found its officers clever, gentlemanly and accommodating. We have always advised our friends to take that route as the most pleasant, and we now ask them to remove this offensive notice, which is doing much to prejudice their line with every citizen of the State.

EXTRA TERM.—An extra term of the Superior Court of Law for this county, commences its sessions here today, His Honor Judge Person on the bench—the Court is to hold for two weeks in order to dispose of the accumulation of causes which encumbers the docket.

☞ The *Fayetteville Observer*, in its last issue, has an article headed "The Old Line Whigs," in reply to some remarks of the *Wilmington Herald*. With the general issue between the *Herald* and *Observer*, if an issue be made, we have nothing now to do. We simply refer to the article of the *Observer* for the purpose of expressing our dissent from one of its statements, which is contrary to our recollection of facts. The *Observer* says:—"It is, however, a well-known fact, that most of those former Whigs who voted for Mr. Buchanan, had already left the Whig party and joined the Know Nothings, as the American party was then called. Look over this State, for instance, and almost every prominent case is of that description."

Now, about here, we know the case to be different.—There were gentlemen, formerly members of the Whig party, who had at one time joined the Know Nothings, who left that association and subsequently acted with the Democratic party, and voted for Mr. Buchanan, but nine-tenths of the prominent gentlemen who joined the Democratic party here had been Old Line Whigs, and had never gone into or sympathised with the Know Nothing movement. We need not specify individuals or quote names, but the fact is so, and known to be so.—We presume it will hardly be questioned by any one acquainted with political movements in the town of Wilmington.

Now for the State at large. Let us cite the first instances that occur to us—certainly among the most prominent:—James W. Osborne, Esq., Paul Cameron, Esq., and Hon. Daniel M. Barrenger. None of these gentlemen had ever joined the order. None of them could have been persuaded to join it.

There was a sort of affair at Baltimore, calling itself Old Line Whig Convention, gotten up to ratify and strengthen the Know Nothing nominations. In that affair the senior Editor of the *Observer*, and some other gentlemen, claiming a distinctive Whig character, participated, making little capital, and producing less effect by the operation. But the majority of prominent Old Line Whigs who went for Mr. Buchanan, had never seen the inside of a Council room, nor could have been persuaded into the *role* of humble endorsers of Know Nothing movements or nominations.

The Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer.

We regret to notice the bitterness of spirit which is displayed by the Elizabeth City *Pioneer* of the 19th inst. This bitterness is turned against the members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and is evoked by the selection of Charlotte as the place for holding the next State Convention. We do not object to the *Pioneer's* disagreeing with the Committee as to the expediency of that selection—we have no right to object. But with all due respect to the Editor of that paper, we say distinctly that he has no right to impugn the motives of the Democratic citizens composing the committee. As a member of that committee—the humblest member we admit, we feel that our course as a Democrat—yes, our humble but faithful services to the party, ought to have placed us beyond the reach of such imputations. The other members of the committee are too well known to require defence from us. We must feel assured that Mr. Godwin wrote his article upon the convention hastily, and that his cooler judgment and better feelings will alike condemn the precipitate censure into which excitement may have hurried him.

Now let us state the real difference between Raleigh and Charlotte to all persons East. In time, the difference will be just *one* day. Attendance on the Convention at Charlotte will necessitate an absence from home of just one day more than would be required were the Convention held at Raleigh. As return tickets will, of course, be issued on the North Carolina Rail Road, the whole additional expense will not exceed seven dollars. If this *effectually* prevents Eastern members from being present, then all we can say is, that we have always been mistaken in our estimate of Eastern members. We think the *Pioneer* is mistaken—it has not fully examined the subject. We beg it to look into the matter carefully.

There is another feature in the remarks of the *Pioneer* which conclusively indicates the want of due consideration, It intimates or hints at a threat of want of support to the nominee of a convention held at a point of which it disapproves. Surely, this comes with a bad grace from a Democratic paper, circulating in a district which already supplies the State with a Governor and United States Senator. Surely, the first district ought to be the last to complain that its claims, or the claims of its citizens, have been overlooked.

We have attended State conventions since 1849, and recollect well that, on more than one occasion, when a business committee was to be formed of two from each district, it was found impossible to obtain even one committee-man from the extreme Western district. We have frequently seen gentlemen from the West passing through Wilmington on their way to Raleigh. Indeed we recollect on one occasion that two Western district were unrepresented. We don't think it anything more than right to give the Western people a fair showing.

We really expect to see the Pioneer itself going in strong—we expect to meet its editor there, and to like him too; and furthermore, we expect to see a gallant representation from the land of Bragg, Biggs and Shaw.

When disorganizers are openly lending their influence to our more open opponents to break down the influence and organization of the Democratic party, we hardly think that good and true Democrats ought to play into the hands of these disorganizers, by the display of a captious spirit on a mere matter of detail.

MILITARY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the "German Volunteers" held on the 21st inst., for the election of officers, the following gentlemen were chosen:

C. Cornehlson, Captain.
J. G. Bauman, 1st Lieutenant.
H. Vollers, 2d do;
H. G. Hashagen, 3d do.

A NEW MOTTO.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* keeps the word "Plunder" standing at the head of its Editorial columns. It must have quite an affection for it.

The Two Votes in Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A dispatch received here from Kansas, signed by F. P. Stanton, gives the vote of the 2Ist ult., in this territory, as 6,500 for the Lecompton constitution, and that of the poll of 4th inst., as 10,000 against it. The first vote it will be recollected was taken in accordance with the requirements of the convention which framed the constitution, the latter only under the subsequent act passed at the extra session of the Legislature.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Democrat has Kansas letters to the 14th. The returns of the first election were opened by Mr. Calhoun and Governor Denver on the 13th inst. The vote stood "With slavery" 6,063; "without slavery" 5,076. Of the total vote 3,562 votes were polled in precincts containing only about 1,000 inhabitants.

The result of the last election on the constitution were not counted. Smith the free State candidate for Governor received 6,238, and Marshall, democrat 6,530.—Parrott, free State, for Congress 6,628, and Carr, democart, 6,568. The Senate stands:—Free State men 13; democrats 6. House—Free State 29; democrats 14.

Calhoun declares that he will not close the count now but will receive other returns, although the time allowed has expired. The Tertitorial Legislature will provide for another constitutional convention.

Apprehensions for the Ariel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The steamship Ariel is out over twenty days from Europe, and serious apprehensions are entertained for her safety.

The Missing Steamer Ariel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The steam.. Ariel left Southampton, England, on the 31st ult., since which time she has not been heard from. She has one hundred passengers, a large and valuable cargo, and a heavy English and continental mail, also one thousand pounds in specie on board.

An Appeal—Union Free School.

During the latter part of the year 1856, a School House was built in the rear of the Fifth street M. E. Church, by the contributions of a few of our citizens, to be used exclusively for a *free School*. On the first of May last, it went into operation, closing on the 1st of August, having had an average attendance of sixty Scholars;—it opened again on 1st October, and still continues, having a large number of scholars.

The school is open to admission for all indigent children, priority given to those residing in the district. The School House is a fine, commodious building, fitted with many modern improvements, and capable of accommodating one hundred scholars. Books of all descriptions required are also supplied gratuitously.

From the very marked improvement exhibited in the children, since the commencement of this school, we believe that large numbers will avail themselves of this opportunity to lay the foundation for future usefulness, and we cannot but anticipate great results from its success.

So far, this undertaking has been sustained by a few individuals, upon whom it has borne heavily; and we now call upon the public to assist in a work so deserving and calculated to do so much good. The estimated expenses for the present scholastic year of ten months is $450, of which about $350 remains to be provided for; there is also a debt of some $250 yet unpaid, requiring some $600 to pay the debt and continue the school. Without this assistance, it will be closed at an early date, a result which will be a serious injury to the children, and a sad disappointment to the friends who have thus far supported it.

We appeal to our generous citizens to help us. We invite a thorough inspection of the school, and either member of this Committee will visit it with any citizen desiring to do so. Without the aid called for, it must fail;—its benefits are already visible; its future benefits cannot be too largely estimated. The want of a free school where the poor white children of our town may receive education has long been felt, and it certainly should not be suffered to stop for the want of the material aid—so insignificant in amount, but absolutely necessary for its perpetuity. Any contributions left at the Store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, will be acknowledged and kindly received. THE COMMITTEE.

Town papers viewing the object with favor, will please copy.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1858.

SENATE.—A large number of memorials and petitions were presented, which were referred to the appropriate committees. Among the number was one by Mr. Brown, from the trustees of the public schools of the city of Washington, praying a grant of the public lands in aid of common-school education in that city; also, a petition from citizens of Georgetown, complaining of the Long Bride across the Potomac as an obstruction to the navigation of that city.

On motion by Mr. Davis, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the report of J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Indian Department, on the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories.

After other morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, and Mr. Hale concluded his remarks in opposition to the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Harlan having obtained the floor, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next; and, after the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the introduction and appropriate reference of a large number of bills and the passage of sundry resolutions, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message; the question being on agreeing to certain resolutions referring it to the standing committees. After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House, and they were agreed to, together with one referring so much of the President's message as relates to the construction of a rail road to the Pacific ocean to a select committee of fifteen.—*Union.*

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1858.

SENATE.—The Committee on the Public Lands reported back the Homestead bill, which was made the special order for the 8th of Feburary. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to increase the army by adding men and companies to each regiment, except artillery, instead of increasing the number of regiments. A call was made on the Secretary of War for estimates of salaries due to the Florida volunteers. Mr. Doolittle's resolution, giving a medal to Commodore Paulding, for arresting Gen. Walker, was considered, and was under debate when this report was closed.

HOUSE.—The Committee of Ways and Means reported the fortification, naval, civil, legislative, executive, judiciary, and appropriation bills. A bill altering the time of holding the Courts of South Carolina was passed. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to supply the deficiency in the public printing, stated to be now due, for paper alone, amounting to $170,000. The Senate bill, extending the time for naval officers, who were aggrieved by the retiring board, to make application for restoration to the 7th of April, was passed.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1858.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted to enquire into the expediency of making Baton Rouge a port of entry. An ineffectual effort was made to adopt a resolution calling on the President for correspondence to show how far the Mormons are in a state of rebellion to this government. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Court Claim bills. Mr. Billinghurst made a speech in favor of the Pacific rail road. A motion to adjourn till Monday was lost.

From Havana—U. S. Frigate Wabash.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 15th, has arrived.

The Spanish squadron sailed on the 12th for a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, for the benefit of the health of the crews.

It was rumored (but generally discredited) that Santa Anna was on board, and that the fleet was bound for Vera Cruz.

The U. S. frigate Wabash arrived at Havana on the 15th, with Anderson, the filibuster, and forty men on board.

The weather was warm and business of all kinds was dull. Exchange on New York, short time paper, 5 a 6 per cent. premium.

The Warrior brings $80,000 in specie.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department has asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,224,000 to pay for 4,880,000 rations for subsisting the Utah expedition for 20 months, from the 1st of July, that amount being required for 5,606 soldiers, 200 women, 300 servants, and 1.894 employees, an aggregate of 8,000 souls.

The sergeant-at-arms of the House has dispatched deputies for witnesses to appear before the several special investigating committees.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the remainder of the naval nominations made pursuant to the recommendations of the naval courts of inquiry.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—One of the deputies, of the sergeant-at-arms of the House has started for the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, and three others in different directions, to summon witnesses for the various investigating committees.

Capt. McIntosh has received preparatory orders, and will go out in the flag-ship Colorado, to take command of the home squadron.

The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of a very large quantity of the public lands in Iowa in June and July next, at the various land offices in that State. Some of them lie on each side of the line of railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Albert Blaisdell superintendent of construction for the new custom-house at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

It is contemplated by the War Department to dispatch Lieutenant-General Scott to the Pacific coast for the purpose of organizing a force against the Mormons from that quarter.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Davis provides for adding to each regiment of dragoons, cavalry, infantry and mounted riflemen two full companies, and increasing the number of privates in each company of the entire force serving in the field or at distant frontier posts to a number not exceeding 96 men. Also, for an addition of fifteen assistant surgeons to the present medical staff.

Great Fire.

HARTFORD, (CONN.,) Jan. 23.—The building owned by Willis Thrall, in this city, and occupied by several manufacturers, was burned last night. Loss $100,000. It was the largest fire that has occurred here in twenty years. Many persons were thrown out of employment.

HON. DAVID S. REID.—A letter received in this city yesterday from Richmond announces the gratifying fact of the continued improvement in the health of this distinguished gentleman. He is still, however, confined to his room. He hopes to be able in the course of ten days to proceed to Washington, and resume the discharge of his duties in the Senate.—*Union, 24th inst.*

The Steamer Fashion Seized at Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The steamer Fashion has arrived here from Havana, and was seized by the United States authorites in consequence of her recent connection with the Walker expedition.

Advices from Texas state that the shipping at Galveston was much damaged by the recent gale.

Decision Against an American Vessel in a Foreign Court.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The French papers per steamer America, report that the court in the case of the collision of the steamer Lyonnais and the American bark Adriatic, rendered a decision against the latter, condemning the captain to pay damage and cost.

Kansas Election—Official Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The Democrat publishes the official returns of the recent Kansas elections, over the signature of Governor Denver, as follows: Constitution "with slavery" 6,143; "without slavery" 5,069. At the election of the 4th instant all the free State officers were elected by an average majority of 415. The Senate stands 13 free State men to 6 democrats; the House 29 free State men to 15 democrats. The majority against the constitution at the same election was 10,220 the alleged frands in Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo being counted.

Hon. H. W. Davis on the Newspapers.

In the report of Friday's proceedings in the House of Representatives appear some remarks of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, member from the City of Baltimore.—We extract the following sentences:

"For his part he held the newspaper press in utter contempt. He stood in terror of no press and no combination of them, and were they to make direct charges against him he would take no other notice than to hold their conductors responsible for libel. His reputation and that of every other gentleman in the House was enough to look in the face the whole combined press of the country. When charges were made in the newspapers only he did not hold them worthy the dignity of the House to be the foundation of an investigation. But here was a different case. Men of responsible character made the charge from their investigation of the the books of one of the merchant princes of the country, and that was adequate foundation for the investigation."

The editors of newspapers will feel very sorry when they read the above,—very sorry.

It reminds us of an anecdote: When William Penn was Governor of Pennsylvania, in company with a friend he took shelter from a storm in the shop of a comb-maker. The man was a violent, foul-speaking man, and conducted himself with such impropriety as to draw upon him a rebuke. He was very indignant and with an air of great consequence, informed his visitors that surely they did not know who he was. "*I am a justice of the peace!*" said he. The comrade of the Governor quietly remarked, as he pointed to Penn, "my friend *makes* such things as thee." If Mr. Davis has *cut his teeth*, he will be able to make the application and to profit by it

Meantime it is superlatively silly for him to speak as he has spoken. We need not go beyond the very paper from whose columns we have taken the above extract to convict Mr. Davis of a gross libel. The word of the editor of the National Intelligencer will pass where the name of Mr. Davis has not been heard. The most extravagant remark of the most reckless editor can scarce equal in uncharitableness and injustice the above utterance of Mr. Davis. We do not know what the press is to do unless they hold a meeting and vote the "utter contempt" mutual.—*Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel.*

THE TRUE STYLE OF HOOPS.—A LADY'S OPINION.—A lady in the Newburyport Herald says:

So, we will say a few words on hoops. Don't call us a bear, fair readers, nor throw away this paper in disgust, for we are not about to join our brother knights of the quill in their crusade against crinoline; but Don Quixote-like, we will espouse the cause of distressed damsels, though we "face a frowning world." We hereby add an article to our confession of faith. We believe in hoops. Mind, we say hoops, plural number. Deliver us from that abominable, single, hog-head hoop, which many ladies wear about knee high, showing its entire shape, through a single flimsey skirt, dragging down by its weight the dress to the shape of a cone, while the part of the skirt below the hoops flaps, winds and reefs around it in every wind that blows. Not much improvement is the addition of one or two other hoops, unless they are graduated in size according to the height of the wearer and covered by skirts of sufficient thickness to hide the skeleton, than which nothing could be more hideous, unless it were a veritable skeleton from the grave yard.

The only skirt that looks uniformly graceful is that made of a series of rattan, whalebone or brass hoops, extending from the waist to the feet, gradually increasing in size with that graceful swell that gives to the dress the airy contour of a blue bell; preserving that golden mean in regard to circumference, that modesty and good taste will ever dictate. The hoops in in this skirt should be so near together that they will lose their individuality, and "make no sign" underneath the thinest summer dress; for herein lies the advantage and whole philosophy of the hoop movement, inasmuch as it allows one skirt to give that fullness and grace which has hitherto been attainable only by a half a dozen.

After all, the genuine crinoline is the thing, which, as its name imports, is a kind of hair cloth which by its own innate virtue, without the aid of hoops, will preserve its elasticity and inflated character, without the awkwardness that at times is inseparable from its humble imitator. The expense is the only objection to its general adoption, which, for the ladies' sake, we hope may be soon removed.

SHALL WE HAVE A HEALTHY SUMMER?—As old, almost, as the English language, is the quaint adage that "a green Christmas makes a full churchyard;" and like most of these old adages there is enough truth and science in it to keep it afloat on the steady tide of Time. It is natural that any violent reversal of the accustomed laws of nature, or the vicissitudes of the seasons should produce, sooner or later, evil effects upon public health; the human constitution having been contrived for the purpose of existence under and in obedience to these laws, and in accordance with the regular revolution of the season. Experience, so far as that goes, certainly shows that those seasons are the healthiest which are preceded by the least unusual weather; that a wholesome summer is naturally preceded by an ordinary cold winter, and so on.

It is not unnatural, therefore, that the very marked mildness of the weather this season should excite remark and anxious inquiry as to the hygienic prospects for the year. It is in order that the doctors should be overwhelmed by questioners who want to know whether the coming summer has a chance of being moderately healthy, or whether or no we shall have the yellow fever when the hot weather comes.

It is doubtful whether any one, in or out of the faculty, can predict an epedemic with anything like respectable accuracy. Still, there are some facts patent and palpable, from which any one may draw deductions.—It is obvious, for instance, that yellow fever is on a period of increase, that it has not—as supposed last summer—reached its climax, begun to decline. It is now raging at Havana, a very unusual occurrence at this time of year. It is in active operation, and peculiarly virulent, at Rio, Para, St. Thomas, and the other South American and West Indian ports where its visitation has been usual. When the summer comes, it will, without doubt, advance northward to its old haunts. Last spring everybody expected it here; everybody was disappointed. It may be doubted, however, whether it usually advances regularly, in consecutive years; there are reasons for believing that it often passes over a year in its progress, and re-appears the second summer, to continue its desolation. Under the circumstances, though of course nothing can be said as yet with even a plausible appearance of certainty, it would not be utterly preposterous to look out next June for another visit from terrible "Yellow Jack."

There are persons who look to see the green Christmas revenged by a visitant from another quarter. It has been calculated that the movements of Asiatic cholera are regulated by a fixed law, according to which it ought to come among us this summer. The law is, to say the least, purely conjectural;